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THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

No. 1901 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with special marks privilege in China's 丁巳年十一月四日

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1917

To-day's paper consists of
32 pages in three sections

大正四年第三種郵便物

20 CENTS

CISMON CONQUERED AND 1,000 CAPTIVES SAYS BERLIN CABLE

Italians Counter by Claim
Foes Have Lost Proprietary 20 to 1

PINCERS SQUEEZE Effort to Close Defenders In from Asiago Plateau To Piave's Mouth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 16.—(By wireless)—A German official communiqué reports:

We have captured several hill positions north-eastward of Gallio and on both sides of the Brenta Valley. We have taken Cismon.

There has been a more intense artillery action along the Lower Piave.

The Hungarians have captured a thousand prisoners on the west bank of the Piave near the sea.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters in a message dated Wednesday reports:

Another Pinchers Move

The enemy are attempting to squeeze the Italians into pinches, one end pressing from Asiago Plateau and the other upon the mouth of the Piave.

It is estimated that in the fighting described in tonight's semi-official communiqué the enemy's losses were 20 to 1 compared with the Italians'.

It is recalled that the present attempts being made by the Austrians to debouch into the Valleys leading to the Vicensa are similar to the attempts frustrated in May, 1916.

So far the resistance of the Italians is foiling the plans of the enemy.

ITALIAN RETAIN POSITIONS

Rome, November 16.—An official communiqué reports:

Our front in the mountains from Asiago Plateau to the Piave was developed, our labors continuing despite intense fire and violent attacks. We resisted and counter-attacked, taking prisoners and retaining all our positions.

The artillery action continues across the Piave.

A semi-official communiqué reports:

After a lengthy resistance which enabled our troops on Asiago Plateau to complete their movements, Mont Longara has been abandoned. The Italian rearguards stubbornly resisted the furious onslaughts of the enemy for four days. On the 10th they put out of action the eight battalions of enemy troops which momentarily captured Gallio and Mount Ferragh. After this five fresh battalions of Austrian troops were brought up but they were repeatedly repulsed and counter-attacked, and Mont Longara was not evacuated until the new lines of our main army had been completed.

All Forts Stripped

At the same time our rearguards in the Val Sugana and the mountains near Feletri rejoined our main line after stripping all the forts north and north-west of Arsie, including the forts the enemy claimed they had stormed.

The enemy continue their attempts on the Piave front. The detachments who crossed near San Dona and Imestadura have been driven back into the river.

The zone occupied by important detachments of the enemy near Zenson is being continually reduced. The enemy reached an islet north of Piave Bridge and the right bank near the mouth of the Grisola, where the thick vegetation and high banks assisted their concealment. Our defenders however have checked the advance of these detachments.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 16.—The Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, speaking at Glasgow today, announced that the Government has adopted the Reconstruction Report cabled on June 28 as part of the Government policy after the war.

Premier Tuan Withdraws Resignation on Argument Made by Hsu Shih-chang

Latter impresses need to remain through crisis; Ministers take responsibility for all policies

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, November 17.—An important conference at the President's Palace this morning, between President Feng Kuo-chang and the members of the Cabinet, has resulted in Tuan Chi-jui consenting to withdraw his resignation. Tuan Chi-jui's withdrawal appears to be largely due to the efforts of Hsu Shih-chang, who strongly urged the Premier to remain at the present critical juncture.

At the conference it was determined to continue the suppression of the rebels in Hunan by military measures, though it is not yet known whether the general policy of the Premier towards the South remains unaltered.

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, November 16.—Premier Tuan asked for sick leave, last night. There was no Cabinet meeting today, as all the Ministers will send in their resignation if Tuan does so.

Premier Tuan says that his policy aims at driving out the Yunnanese from Szechuan, withdrawing Kuang Hsi-chen from Hunan and nothing more. The Lanning rebellion will be solved by the Central Government, but he wishes to know whether the South-West has any definite proposals for peace.

Later.—The whole cabinet has resigned, the members tendering their resignations individually. They insist they are individually responsible for the policies of the Tuan Cabinet.

The resignations have been communicated to the various Tchuchus, pending whose reply they will not be accepted. Tuan Chi-jui has been

AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW WILL OPEN NEXT FRIDAY

To Be Held This Year In Verdun
Gardens With Novel
Attractions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, November 16.—Mr. Arthur Pollen, the well-known writer on naval matters, in an interview yesterday said: "Wednesday's submarine figures constitute the most momentous news since the United States declared war against the Central Powers and compared with them Germany's successes in Russia and Italy are trivial." He declared that submarine had been finally beaten.

There will also be a number of special attractions. According to present plans, a group of Japanese girls will give the famous Chrysanthemum Dance of Japan on Friday, while on Saturday the Shanghai films will be shown. Also, although no prizes are being offered for decorated motor cars, many motorists are expected to decorate their cars in honor of the occasion.

Greek Unit Assists British Air Service

Raid Constantinople, Damaging
Goeben And Many Govern-
ment Offices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:

During the recent air-raids on Gallipoli and Constantinople the Royal Naval Air Service had the assistance of a Greek naval unit.

Gallipoli was bombed both day and night, the objectives being the warehouses, aerodromes and seaplane base at Nagara and the Turkish camp at Bulair.

One Greek machine was lost.

We attacked the battle-cruiser Goeben, causing an explosion and a fire, hit some submarines and destroyers and also hit the building in which the German Headquarters is reported to be situated. We also twice hit the Turkish War Office.

GERMAN GAINS TRIVIAL AFTER U-BOAT FAILURE

Arthur Pollen, Naval Writer,
Says Submarinism Has
Been Finally Beaten

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 16.—Mr. Arthur Pollen, the well-known writer on naval matters, in an interview yesterday said: "Wednesday's submarine figures constitute the most momentous news since the United States declared war against the Central Powers and compared with them Germany's successes in Russia and Italy are trivial."

He mentions that his mission to the United States comprised 500 officials with 10,000 assistants whose work should be better known. He concludes: "Unless there is swift improvement in our methods the United States will take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war."

On the other hand he pays a tribute to the splendid spirit of Great Britain and the army as one of the most efficient in the world and to General Sir Douglas Haig as one of its greatest generals.

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our methods the United States will

take into its own hands the entire

management of a great part of the

war."

The feature of the fighting on the

13th was a brilliant charge made by

South Midland Yeomanry. The enemy supported by field-guns and

numerous machine-guns, were tenaciously holding a position beyond the

Wadi Rubin. Our yeomen charged

straight across the upland and, de-

spite a heavy fire, cut right through

the Turks, sabring right and left.

When the enemy found themselves

cut off they threw down their arms

and the yeomen had the glory of

making one of the biggest bags by

any single unit in these operations,

namely, 1,100 prisoners, two guns

and fourteen machine-guns.

There were several bouts of hand-

to-hand fighting and in the engage-

ment with Scottish infantry at

Burkha a large proportion of the

Turks and also of the German

machine-guns were killed with the

bayonet and butt. It was a grim

and desperate encounter, but,

both in physique and skill with the

bayonet, the enemy were no match

for the Scots. Over 400 Turkish

dead were counted in one position.

Our aviators bombed two trains

proceeding northward. They wrecked

the engine of one and used their

machine-guns against the other until

it came to a standstill. Five Ger-

man aeroplanes, three engines and

a wireless set have been destroyed.

The capture of the junction of the

Beersheba Railway with the Jaffa to

Jerusalem line cuts off the enemy's

railway communications with Jeru-

alem.

The enemy's last hope of holding us

at Wadi Suras has gone. There may

still be a certain amount of fighting

and small bodies of the enemy are

likely to put up rear-guard fighting

but any organised resistance on a

large scale is not likely.

Within a fortnight of the beginning

of our offensive an army holding an

apparently impregnable line, strongly

furnished and abundantly provided with

guns, ammunition and supplies, has

been driven headlong from its de-

fences and chased across country, suf-

fering enormous losses.

Captured Russian Fort Base For German Baltic Fleet



Libau, the Russian city occupied by the Germans after an attack last May, is now used as a base for Germany's Baltic Sea torpedo-boat fleet. Libau is strongly fortified and situated on the Baltic.

Photo shows German torpedo-boats tied up at pier in port of Libau.

PETROGRAD REBELS AGAIN IN CONTROL OF RADIO STATION

News is Scarce, but Indi-
cates Kerensky Suffered
Another Reverse

LIBERATE CONVICTS

British Ambassador Sends
Message on the 13th:
'All Well'

CABLES SEVERED

Telegraphic Communication
With Japan is Report-
ed Cut Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Nov. 16.—(2.25 p.m.)—

A wireless Russian official message states that Mouravieff, the Maximalist Commander of the Petrograd Revolutionary District, has ordered the Kishinov Soviet to liberate their comrades who have been imprisoned at Kishinov for revolting against the Provisional Government, which Mouravieff says is now deposed.

Today's Russian wireless message, which is the first direct news from Russia for several days, is significant, as it shows that the forces opposed to Kerensky control the wireless station at Tsarskoe Selo.

Reuter's Agency learns that the last official news from Russia was a message from the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, sent via Harparanda on the 13th and reading: "All well."

The Russian Embassy in London has received no news for several days.

Telegraphic communication be-

tween Russia and Japan is cut off.

JAPAN CANNOT MEET AMERICA'S PROPOSALS

Official Message Says Obliged
To Stop Negotiations To
Remove Steel Ban

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, November 17.—Official—The Japanese Government has been obliged to stop the negotiations with the Washington Government for the removal of the steel embargo, owing to the impossibility to meet America's counter-demand.

The United States consented to supply 175,000 tons of steel in exchange for Japan supplying 250,000 tons of shipping.

An understanding was effected concerning the size and number of the ships to be supplied, but the American Government made a further demand, limiting the age of the ships to from seven to ten years, at the same time fixing the price at G. \$170 per ton for existing ships and G. \$200 for those to be constructed. Under the circumstances Japan has been thrown on her own resources and it is deemed advisable to issue the above statement, in order to remove the suspense those interested have held so long.

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Tuan's New Sino-Japanese Bank Deal Under Suspicion

Premier's Resignation May Interfere With It And Also With the Arms Alliance

From Our Own Correspondent
Peking, November 14.—A good deal by no means pleasant comment is being caused by the publication of details of the constitution of the new Sino-Japanese bank, which is to be formally organised tomorrow, when the capitalists concerned are to hold meetings in Peking and in Tientsin simultaneously, immediately whereafter business is to be actually opened.

The bank has been organised by Mr. Lu Tsung-yu, formerly Chinese Minister to Tokio, who is not himself an energetic man, but who seems to be ready enough to further the interests of other people. It is generally felt that there is no objection to the operation of a bona-fide Sino-Japanese bank, coming into the field on even terms with the other financial concerns operating in China, but there are circumstances about the formation of this organisation that do not leave a favorable impression.

Mr. Lu Tsung-yu is to be the figure-head, that is to say, the President of the new bank, but the actual management is to be entrusted to Mr. Tsunefiro, a Japanese with experience in the Bank of Japan. Mr. Tsunefiro will be Managing-Director. Thus, whilst the nominal head is to be Chinese, the real executive head is to be Japanese.

The composition of the bank is interesting. The constituents depend on the Chinese side on the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, and leading Chinese Government officials; while the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, with minor Chinese officials, of whom the Vice-Minister of War is said to be one of the most prominent. On the Japanese side are to be ranged the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Taiwan Bank, the Bank of Chosen, the Sumitomo Bank, and a number of institutions representing the leading shipping, industrial and commercial organisations in Japan.

The point on which comment is centered is the fact that the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Communications are connected with the concern. It is very strongly felt that the association of men in these positions with a new banking group is entirely undesirable, to say the least of it. The high standard of public life attained in other countries, so high a standard that in some countries it is considered the proper thing for Cabinet ministers to resign all their directorships during their terms of office, is impossible in China where public officials, especially officials so highly placed, openly become interested in a concern one object of which is to make money out of the Government.

It is not suggested that the money will not be made honestly. That is not the point. Men in public office should be like Caesar's wife, absolutely above suspicion, and when this bank is organised and begins to have business relations, direct or indirect, with the Government, the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, especially if it is known that they did dimly to consider only the national interest, when questions come before them in which this bank is concerned; and they will find it still more difficult to convince the public that they have entirely closed their eyes to any personal benefit they may or may not derive from placing Government business with their bank.

Note: It is, of course, too early to judge what effect Premier Tuan's resignation will have upon the bank scheme outlined in the foregoing. Premier Tuan has seen deals with the Japanese under way, including the much-discussed "arms alliance," and a large part of the opposition to him, which finally forced him from office, was aroused by Chinese fear that he was consciously or unconsciously turning the country over to the islanders.

Japan-Shantung Case
From Our Own Correspondent
Peking, November 14.—An important Cabinet meeting is being held as this is being written to consider how to deal with the latest Japanese movements in Shantung. A few weeks ago there was established in Tsingtao a Civil Administration, which was to relieve the Military Administration, which has been administering both Tsingtao and the Shantung Railway Zone since Tsingtao fell to the Japanese attack, of some of its responsibilities.

At a dinner held to celebrate the inauguration of the civil administration, the new Civil Administrator made a speech in which he outlined the reason for the new departure, and explained how it would work in future. He said that as a temporary measure the ex-German territory and the Railway Zone had and of their determined support of but as time went on the uncertainty required for its vigorous prosecu-

GUN DUEL ON WESTERN FRONT STILL CONTINUES

Haig's Men Successfully Raid Fampoux Lines And Beat Off German Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening.

Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions northward of Menin Road. Their infantry shortly afterwards attempted to advance but our fire successfully repulsed the attack.

Another party which attempted to approach north-eastward of Passchendaele was also driven off.

The hostile artillery again displayed great activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and also northward and southward of that village. Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon:

We carried out a successful raid last night north-eastward of Fampoux and repulsed an attempt to approach our lines northward of Poelcapelle.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

There has been intense artillery work on both sides of the battle-front, particularly in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

Our patrols brought in a few prisoners.

Paris, November 16.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: There has been a violent artillery duel north of Bray-en-Laonnois and on the right bank of the Meuse.

The communiqué this afternoon reported:

A German attack against a point d'appui north of Veldoeck, in Belgium, completely failed. The enemy suffered appreciable losses.

The artillery duel continued lively on the right of the Meuse.

German aeroplanes bombed the region south of Nancy. There were no victims.

The communiqué this evening reported:

There have been active artillery struggles from Belgium to the Champagne and also in the region of Mont Teton and on the right of the Meuse.

ALLIED MISSIONS GOING TO INSTRUCT BRAZILIANS

French To Train Army, British Or Americans To Help With The Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, November 15.—A reprisal Bill has been adopted authorising the Government to cancel contracts with enemy subjects, intern suspects and revise concessions of lands to colonists.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the first reading of a Bill authorising the despatch to Brazil of a French Military Mission for the Brazilian Army and a British or United States Mission for the Navy.

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KOCHIEN SHAREHOLDERS AGAIN VOTE TO SELL

Resolution To Liquidate Confirmed At Special Meeting Of Transportation Co.

The resolution to liquidate which was passed at a previous meeting was again taken up by the shareholders of the Kochien Transportation and Towboat Company at an extraordinary meeting yesterday morning. The resolution was again passed, on motion of the chairman, Mr. Brodie Clarke.

The resolution provides that Mr. Norman Thomson, of G. H. and N. Thomson, Chartered Accountants, be appointed to wind up the affairs of the company.

In proposing the resolution Mr. Clarke said that while he regretted losing the company, it was in the best interests of the shareholders to sell it. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Inglis and carried unanimously.

A motion was passed to pay Hopkins, Dunn and Company the usual commission of two per cent and that special consideration be given to the agents. The chairman also announced that a first dividend, probably of 15.33 per share, would be paid at an early date.

Wimborne Says Irish Are Not Out of Hand

Most Of Sinn Fein Opposed To Violence; Would Welcome Reconciliation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—In the House of Lords today during a debate on the Irish situation Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said that they must not jump to alarmist conclusions. Ireland was not out of hand. It was prosperous and orderly excepting for rowdyism in a few towns and out of a million additional acres which are under cultivation in the United Kingdom seventy per cent are Irish.

The Irish Convention was the governing factor in the solution of the political situation and substantial progress has rewarded its labors.

The drilling which was proceeding had not attained dangerous dimensions and good judges believed that the Sinn Feiners would not reject any peaceful practical recommendation made by the Convention for reconciliation.

Earl Curzon emphasised the waning power of the Sinn Fein extremists, remarking that eighty per cent of them were opposed to violence.

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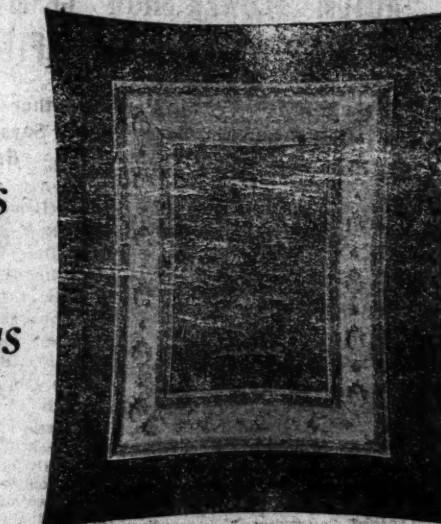
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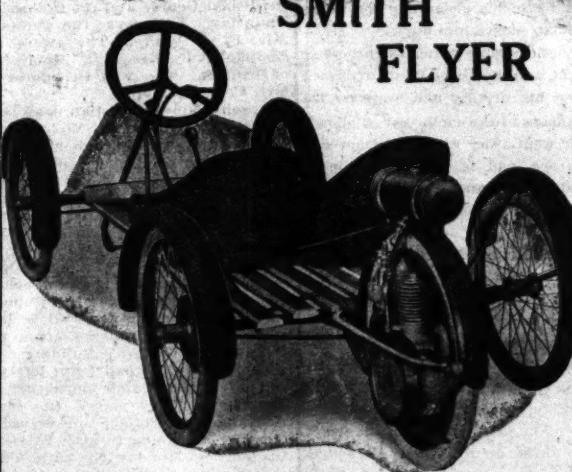
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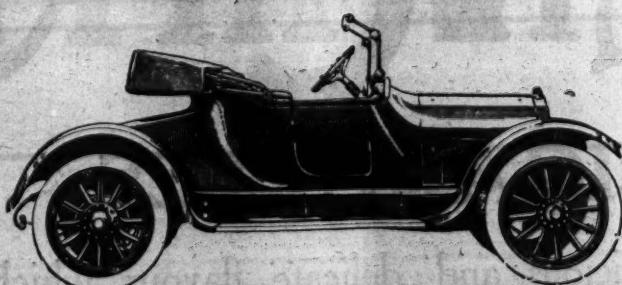
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Smiles from the Mixed Court

*Shanghai on The Screen
Again Wednesday Night*

Thus do the mad pursuers of the agile dollar come to a well-earned retribution and grief.

The agitated reader has seen upon the Bund and in the busy sections of the mart, the dashings hither and thither of the brokers' chariots—how these insane, iron tired, rattling contraptions scuttle up and down, scattering ripples, swooping around corners swift as the foot of time, swifter—yea much swifter, gosh ding 'em—than the swift sidesteppings of the skidding, palpitating pedestrian. And the lynx-eyed gentlemen, hard on the trail of the aforementioned elusive dollar, skipping nimbly from their speeding equipages, knocking aside absent-minded strollers and swooping into doorways for their prey—he has seen them too, mayhap he has been tele-scoped by one of them.

Well, Wong Sung-ling was charioter, or mafoo, if you will, for one of these scooting, scouring terrors of the highway, and he had become imbued with the passion for speed, and the laws of highway were to him as naught, or even less.

On Friday last along Gordon Road, came Wong, bent for the haunts of trade, with the glint of uncaught dollars in his eye and the whiplash snapping over his horse's ears. Along Avenue Road, toward the junction with Gordon Road, came a motor car. At the intersection a policeman lifted a warning hand toward Wong. The motor car emitted a lengthy scale of honks. Did Wong heed the one, or hear the other? He did not. He came swinging round the corner on a couple of wheels and received what was coming to him. He got jolly well jolted almost into the nebulous future. He was all mixed up in his geography when the policeman picked him up.

He almost came round when he was brought into the Mixed Court and fined \$10 for his driving and assessed \$30 for damage to the motor car windows. But he went away with the gleam still in his eye and is probably zipping around corners and scorching it down the thoroughfares at the present moment.

Another Racing Tragedy

Amid those maddening moments when The Oriole was romping home with the fabulous flock of plasters incident to the Champions, Woo Zien-fah took advantage of the excitement to fling the watch and chain of Dzung Kwung-ning. Dzung was too busy trying to make the numbers on his ticket match those on the board to notice. There happened to be present, however, a C.P.C., who for some reason unexplained, had no chance on the premier sweep, and in the course of his phlegmatic and cynical observance of the general hysteria he saw the hand of Woo slide deftly out of the pocket of Dzung, bearing the time-piece.

Dzung felt for his chronometer to calculate how long it would take him to walk back home and explain his poverty. Simultaneously the C.P.C. drifted through the crowd and violated the principle of no annexations by putting a half-nelson on Woo.

Woo told the Magistrate, with tears of truthfulness in his voice, that he had not stolen the brassware of the complainant. All was excitement in the paddock, he explained, and Dzung had bumped against him. At the same time he felt something hit him on the foot and, looking down, observed that it was a watch. He had picked it up. That was all. The C.P.C. then wrecked Woo's yarn with his testimony. Woo was voted guilty without opposition and was led back to his cell to await the determination of his sentence.

More Racing

Sz Ching-po seemed to have been jolted to a state of slumber, or semi-unconsciousness, on the tram-car, so Kip Zong-kwen began to burglarise his overcoat pockets. Sz waited until Kip had his hand well inside the receptacle and then took him by the wrist and led him to a policeman. The policeman was relaying the captive to the station when suddenly he realised that he was acting escort to an unoccupied coat. Kip was flitting down a byway. The copper did a little flitting on his own account and proved more expert than the fugitive, after which demonstration he took hold of a more permanent portion of the garments of his charge.

Kip denied the whole thing in the Mixed Court—pickpocketing, attempted escape and all, but all it got him was nine months and an order of expulsion.

Pearl White In New Serial Soon

The demand for seats to see the Shanghai moving pictures has been so great that the proprietors have been induced to give them another exhibition. This will take place next Wednesday evening, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Tommies' Xmas Fund of the Overseas Club.

It is always difficult to know upon which of the many funds which have been organised in Shanghai to assist war-time philanthropy the greatest praise should be bestowed, but there can be no doubt that everybody will approve of the effort now being made by the Overseas Club to provide some extra comforts for the soldiers and sailors at Christmas time. An exhibition of the local films serves admirably as a means of assisting the fund, and while people who visit the Olympic Theater Wednesday night will have a very enjoyable entertainment they will also have the satisfaction of knowing that the money which they are spending upon themselves will be used to cheer up those who are suffering so much discomfort for our sakes.

The plan now lies open at Moutre's and to make sure of getting seats it will be as well to take advantage of the opportunity and reserve them in advance.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Word has just been received from America from the financial agent of the College there, Dr. Eubank, that a new dormitory is assured. Money is being raised by friends of the college in and around Chicago. A large sum has already been given.

The College colors, which have hitherto been red and dark blue, have been changed to crimson and white. The former combination, though a pretty one, did not show up well in photographs and for that and other reasons the change was made.

The Yangtsze-poo Social Center, which is run in connection with the sociology department of the College, is being completely repaired, repainted and put into the best possible shape for the Winter's work. More than half of the amount needed for the purchase of a moving picture machine for the Center has already been raised and the remainder is promised.

Mrs. Brockway of Lyun, Massachusetts and her daughter visited the Social Center and the College on Thursday. They were the guests of Mrs. F. J. White. They were accompanied by Mrs. C. F. MacKenzie of Kinwa, who was the guest of Mrs. C. L. Brealey.

A son, James Christian, was born to Professor and Mrs. Victor Hanson on Saturday, November 3.

The wives of the students in the Seminary have been doing extension work among the women of the villages that are situated near the College. The work consists in instructing the village women concerning the care of their children and their homes and in the distribution of clothes to the very poor. The village women are also invited to attend entertainments given for them in the Woman's Building.

The Varsity football team left the College Friday and journeyed to Hangchow. They played the team of Hangchow College on Saturday and they are going to play Wayland Academy on Monday, the 19th. They were equipped with new suits which were made up in the new College colors.

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that they could not expect to make money in the summer time. "Pearl of the Army" was her latest success, though it was not released during the hot weather.

In "The Fatal Ring" Pearl White, who plays the leading part of Pearl Standish, is supported by the greatest cast she ever had in any serial. Warner Oland, who played the part of Baron Huroki in "Patria," is the villain of this serial. Ruby Hoffman is a woman of mystery, a priestess whose followers do her bidding.

Henry Geissel and Earle Fox are supporting members of the cast.

The serial is directed by George B. Seitz, one of the serial experts of the country, and the author of "The Exploits of Elaine," "Perils of Pauline," "The Iron Claw" and "The Shielding Shadow." In "The Fatal Ring," Mr. Seitz has had the cooperation of Fred Jackson, one of the most popular magazine writers of the day. The serial is based on a series of very successful stories which achieved wide popularity

under the title of "Nocturnal Adventure of Nicholas Knox" in the Popular Magazine.

Pearl White, the heroine of "The Fatal Ring," is a blase society girl, who has so much money and so many things at her disposal that she finds life a bore. When she is involved in the recovery of a certain violet diamond, sought by a strange religious sect, who have no compunction in killing those who oppose their efforts to recover the diamond, she finds life so thrilling and of so much interest, that she is kept busy night and day avoiding the perils and pitfalls prepared for her. Her father bought the diamond from an oriental priest who stole it. Pearl is held responsible for its loss, as her father is dead, and is driven to her best efforts to recover the diamond.

Her fate is wrapped up with the fate of Nicholas Knox, a follower of the strange sect, played by Earle Fox and with that of Tom Carlton, she finds life so thrilling and of so

a reporter, played by Henry Geissel.

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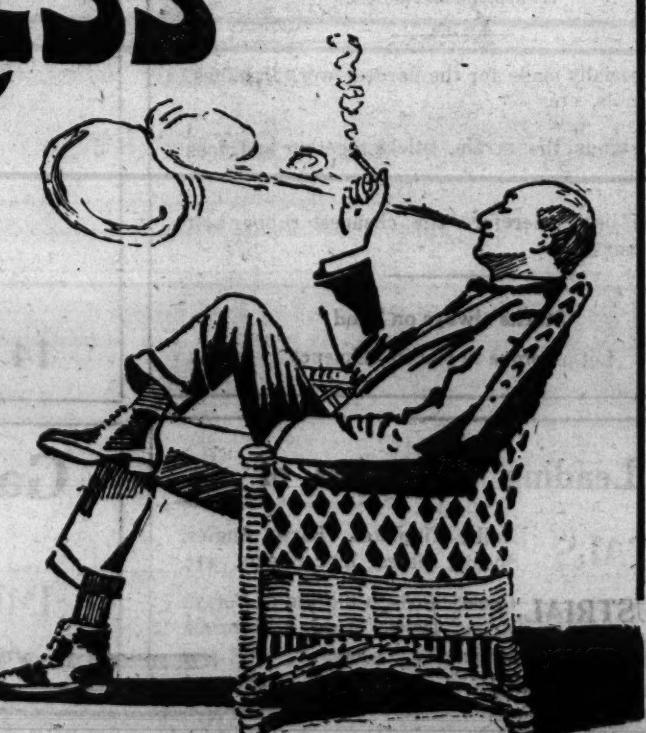
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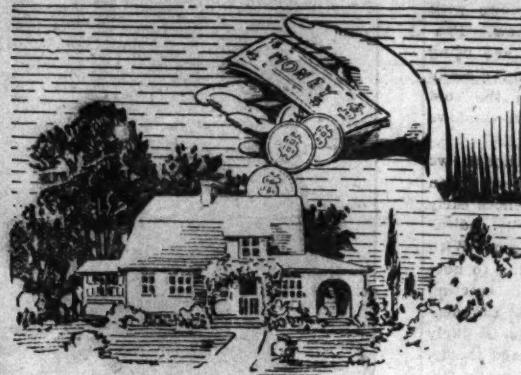
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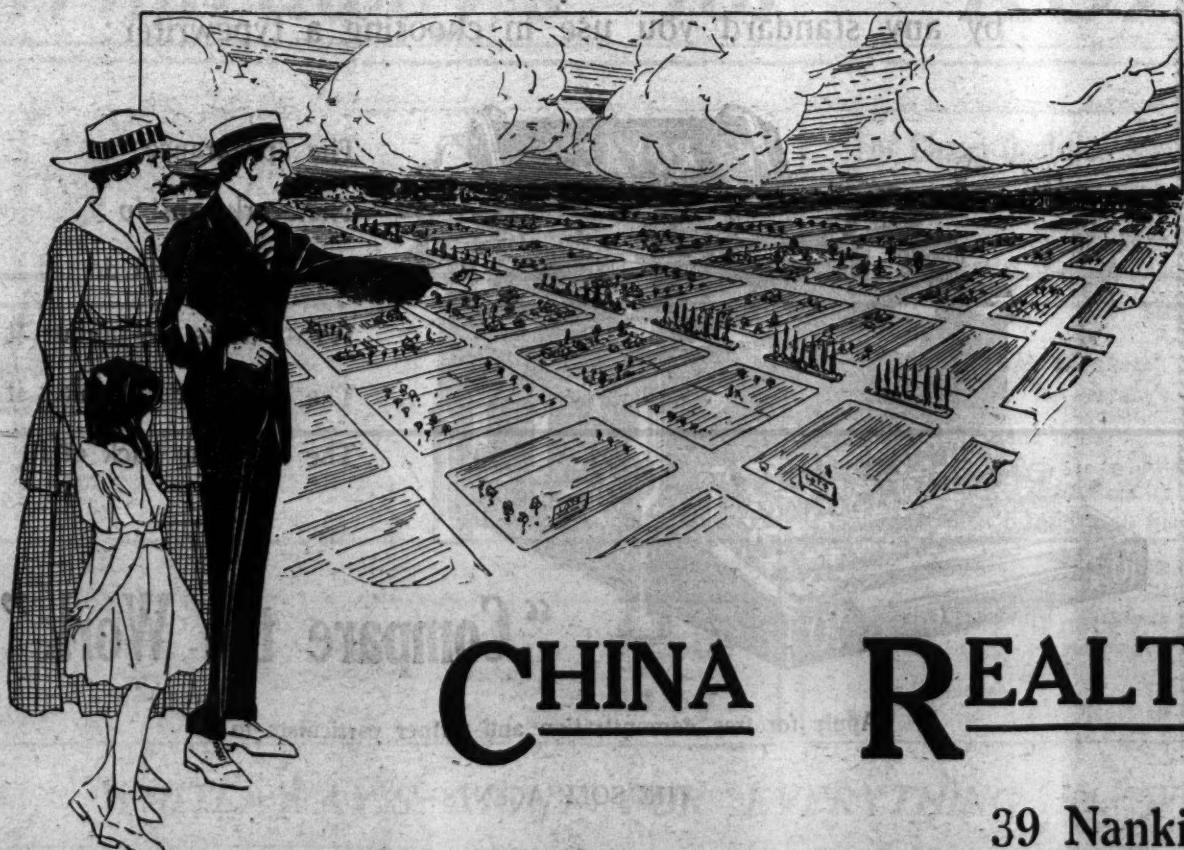
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CHEFOO EXPECTING HARD WINTER BY EARLY SNAP

Snow Has Fallen Already; Poor House Is Novelty Planned By Police Chief

From Our Own Correspondent
Chefoo, November 10.—The cold weather has already set in and during these last ten days we have had a couple of stiff north blows with two or three falls of snow. Preparations for the winter are being made by householders and already the buildings exposed to the cold blasts have got their storm windows fixed.

It begins to look as though we are to have a hard winter. When the severe weather commences early in November it is generally indicative of an extra cold season. With this in view, it is interesting to note that there is some talk of erecting a sort of poor house for the destitute natives. When this is likely to be accomplished it is hard to say, for the wealth of leisure usually displayed by Chinese authorities in putting through practical schemes is apparent in this matter.

Now, however, as far as can be gleaned, the Chief of the Police, Mr. Hsu, has demanded that the land owners must give within three days a definite answer as to whether they are willing to sell the land upon which the structure is to be built. If the sale is brought about the suggestion is to construct mat sheds into a much more cohesive organiza-

The "Court Cards" Open on Thursday



These are the Court Cards. They will be seen here again Thursday night at the Lyceum Theater, their first appearance in Shanghai for four years. Since it was here last Mr. Edgar Warwick's unique troupe has been welded into a much more cohesive organiza-

Indians Are Deported For Safety of Public

On receipt of certificates from Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, two Indians, Shama and Bhulla, were ordered deported to India by Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, yesterday. It was certified that the accused had acted, or were about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.

Shama asked the Court if he would be released on arrival in India, to which the Judge replied that this depended on his deportment and character.

FLOOD RELIEF IN SHANTUNG

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Tsinanfu, November 15.—North Shantung is suffering severely in the flood districts as the cold weather approaches. Various of the Tsinanfu officials have announced gifts to the relief funds which propose the erection of large numbers of grass huts for the flood victims in the northern counties. The local Red Cross is proposing to organise a system of soup kitchens in the larger towns, like those which existed there a few years ago.

For some months now there has been great discontent in connection with the light provided by the local electric company. Last year huge profits were turned over and notwithstanding the high rate charged for the current there has been a distinct falling off in the quality of the light. On several occasions during the summer months there was hardly any light at all until well on into the evening, and occasionally candles and lamps had to be requisitioned before dinner could be served. It was stated that, owing to the war, the company had been unable to get its new apparatus but now we hear it has arrived and so there is a likelihood of an improvement in the state of affairs. Residents hope that the company may soon see its way clear to bring about a reduction in the rate for the use of the electric light; otherwise it is possible that a rival firm will be started.

Last Sunday, at the Temple Hill College, a most impressive memorial service was held in honor of Mr. Pan Ching-lin, a former student of the College and for several years the leading member of the native faculty. Mr. Pan was an excellent tutor, being greatly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. It was not surprising therefore that the whole of the student body attended the service, and that several fine eulogistic addresses were given, all bearing witness to the good qualities of the deceased. One practical outcome of the service was the opening of a subscription list for the founding of a scholarship fund for the education of Mr. Pan's two little sons. For this \$125 was realized and with the amount since received, in addition to the interest accumulated when this is invested, the two orphans should be enabled to attend a school for higher education.

This evening there is to be a grand smoking concert held in the Chefoo Club Hall, when Mr. Terence Ramsdale will give the chief items in an interesting program. He is to have the assistance of several of our local amateurs.

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN U. HAS BIG ENROLLMENT

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Tsinanfu, November 15.—The present fall has seen the long contemplated consolidation of the Shantung Christian University with its three departments of Medicine, Arts and Science, and Theology at Tsinanfu. The colleges formerly located at Tsingchowfu and at Weihien were moved bodily during the summer and are now housed on one campus. The opening of the fall term was delayed somewhat in consequence. Figures for the enrollment show a total of about 300, with the enrollment in Medicine alone somewhat over 100. These figures include students of exclusively college grade or above; no middle school is connected with the University.

Building operations have been in progress for slightly over two years. All departments are occupying their new student dormitories; the power plant is in use; finishing touches were put on the Medical building during the summer; and some of the faculty residences are completed. The first of the large buildings, the Chemistry building, is being used for all lecture and class room work. In rapid succession will be completed the Physics-Biology Building, Theological Hall, and Main Recitation Hall. The present building opera-

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WITH KIDNEY

AND

BLADDER TROUBLE



The person with kidney and bladder trouble hardly knows what it is to be without a backache or headache, or to enjoy a good night's sleep.

They cannot stoop, they cannot walk far, the least exertion brings on a heavy, dragging pain in the loins and sides.

Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear. They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter the kidney poisons out of the blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney and bladder medicine, for men as well as women. They heal the kidneys and gently help them to take out the urinary poisons which make so many men and women weak, ill, and miserable.

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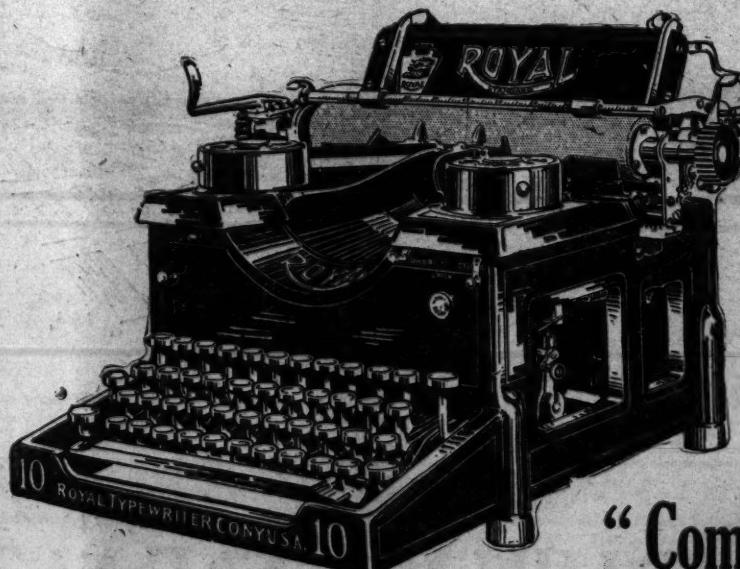
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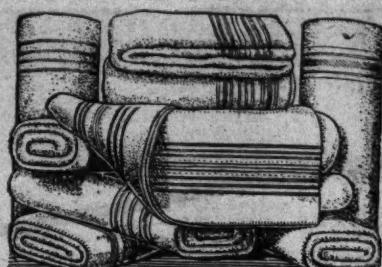
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REAL WITNEY.
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Medium Quality

56 by 72 inches	\$13.50 pair
64 by 82	16.50 ..
70 by 94	22.50 ..
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66 by 72 inches	\$17.00 pair
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Of the renowned Witney
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43 by 72 inches	\$18.50 pair
60 by 80	27.50 ..
72 by 92	33.50 ..
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64 by 84 inches	\$22.50 pair
72 by 92	28.00 ..

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64 by 82 inches	\$18.00 pair
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72 by 92 inches	\$22.50 pair
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CAMEL HAIR BLANKETS

(With striped and key borders.)

60 by 80 inches	Price \$17.50 each
70 by 90	25.00 ..
62 by 90	30.00 ..

34 by 41 ins.	\$5.00 pair
38 by 50	6.00 ..
36 by 41	6.50 ..

INFANTS' BLANKETS

38 by 51 ins.	\$8.50 pair
36 by 42	11.50 ..
38 by 52	10.50 ..

NEW BLANKETS

No. 76 X Quality	72 by 92 ins. \$28.50 pair	Reliance Quality	64 by 82 ins. \$17.50 pair
Snowflake Quality	82 by 100 ins. 22.50 pair	No. 73 Quality	64 by 82 ins. 17.50 pair

Whiteaway's for "KOZEE" Down Quilts



Satin Covered Quilts

Reverse sateen with border
of plain colours, very hand-
some designs, in shades
of Blue, Pink, Green and
Mauve.

3 by 2½ feet	Price \$6.50
4½ by 3	10.50
6½ by 4	21.50
6 by 5	22.50
7 by 6	31.50

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COTTON BLANKETS

All White, no coloured border, very soft
fleecy Blankets suitable for under Blankets
and also greatly used as underfelt for
dining table.

56 by 74 inches	\$2.00 each
74 by 86	2.75 ..

Brown Blankets

A good Blanket for servant's use, also
suitable for under Blanket. Note size
and price.

56 by 76 inches	\$2.00 each
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Red Blankets

A nice Cotton Blanket with Black stripe
borders. In two sizes

56 by 74 inches	\$2.00 each
74 by 86	2.75 ..

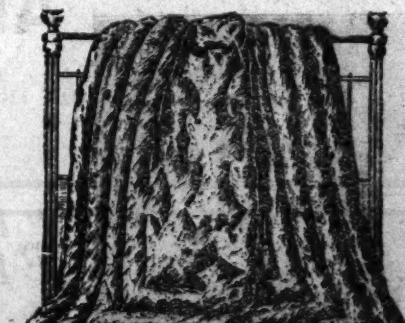
Jacquard Blankets

A grand range of colorings. All over
design.

60 by 75 inches	\$3.00 each
60 by 86	4.00 ..

Sateen Covered Quilts

Very handsome Eiderdown
Quilts, with Sateen covers.
Shades of Violet, Rose, Green
and Blue, with borders in self
colors; ventilated.



3 by 2½ feet	Price \$4.50
4½ by 3	8.50
5 by 4	11.50
6½ by 4	15.50
6 by 5	17.50
7 by 6	22.50

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TRENCH LIFE AS SEEN BY A DARTMOUTH BOY

Stanley B. Jones Of Brooklyn
Tells Of A Day's Jaunt To
French First Line

SHELLS WHISTLE OVERHEAD

Look Like Hot Liners Coming
To Outfielder—Bombard-
ment Timed

New York, Oct. 2.—A brilliant account of the fighting in the region of the Chemin-des-Dames, since it was captured by the French, is contained in a letter written by Stanley B. Jones, a Dartmouth junior serving with the American Ambulance in France, to his mother, Mrs. William O. Jones, in Franklin. The writer is a son of William O. Jones, Vice-President of the National Park Bank, and a nephew of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn. After describing how he started sight-seeing on an afternoon of duty, young Jones continues:

"I fell into a battery of 75's on the left side of a battered ridge on the first afternoon we got here. The battery was manned by a bunch of Colonials, including negroes from Guadeloupe and Senegals, two nations of the French army, and the rest Frenchmen, in charge of a French under officer who had been a waiter at the Savoy in London for three years. I was talking with him and he was showing me the mechanism of the 75 when a curt voice demanded in excellent English, 'What are you doing here?'

"I climbed up and confronted a handsome young officer, strikingly neat in black puttees, black trousers, with wide, scarlet artillery stripes down the sides, and a black cap with gold chevrons, denoting a First Lieutenant, and black cap with gold braid. I stammered out that I meant no harm, and was thinking of entering the artillery myself. After a bit more conversation he took me to his dugout, a very neat place, well appointed with toilet articles, detail maps, mathematical instruments, drawing boards, etc., and a few American police dogs who nearly fills up the abri and who is as obedient as can be. He showed me how they regulate their artillery fire, computing it all as to windage, temperature, distance, land contour, etc. It is certainly a scientific game and one for brains.

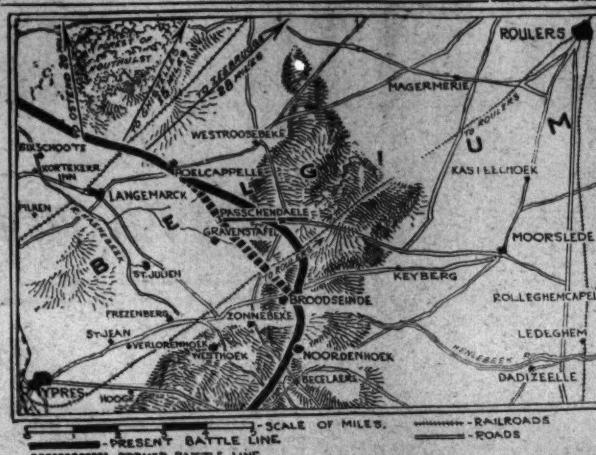
"Every morning the airplanes take new photos of the Boche lines and positions, and by noon he can see how his guns are working. He gave me a photo, which I prize very highly. Well, to make it short, I got to going up and seeing him every afternoon and learning more about the war than I thought possible. He is a graduate of Fontainebleau, the world's best artillery school, which turns out the West Pointers of France. He has come down the front for three years and is a specialist in getting diagrams of the battles of Verdun and the Marne, showing von Kluck's fatal error in trying to take a city without first destroying the army. And yesterday he sent his orderly to camp here with a note saying that if I wanted to take a trip into the first line, I should come to his battery at 1 p.m. or 13 o'clock as they call it here.

Americans See It All

"I jumped at the chance, stopping only to grab my camera. Well, I met him, and we started off over his ridge, down into the remains of the village of C, just a few tumbling walls and shell holes full of muddy water, which mirror the gray clouds at night, which we go only after dark, as it is 'viewed by the enemy' as the signs tell you at every turn. Well, there we met Magee, one of the boys from New Mexico, wandering around loose with his little camera, after the fashion of these fool Americans—and there is no longer one than yours truly, but we see about the same as much as any one else—and picked him up to his delight. We entered a fairly broad communication trench here, which wound up to the second line. We passed soldiers here carrying up timber and water and mess tins of beans.

"After a bit of walk we reached the second line which is well kept and which runs at right angles to the communication trench. A sort of headquarters seemed to be established here, with three or four entrances leading down almost straight, and with a net interlaced with twigs stretched overhead to conceal it. The General Staff had its headquarters in one hole, and had a ventilator outside, with a weary-looking polly turning the crank to feed them fresh air far below.

Haig Makes New Ypres Drive



Hacking on a front of six miles, Field Marshal Haig's troops have pushed forward beyond Passchendaele, one of the most important towns in the Roulers district.

We waited here for a few minutes while the Lieutenant went down to interview some commanding officers. Soon he came up, and we followed him winding up and up always, though not very steep. The side walls were of a height of about 5 feet, 7, and with parapets of loose earth upon both sides. Gradually we left the timber-reinforced walls behind us, and the trench became narrower—you had to squeeze to get by—and of clay-colored earth, a bit slippery underneath, though it was dry now. You should be able to walk over it after much rain," said the Lieutenant.

"Chasseurs passed us with salutes. They couldn't doope our khaki, and took us for officers of some sort. After a time we attained the top of the Chemin-des-Dames, though, of course, nothing remains to suggest life or beauty there now. Louis XV. had built it as a pleasure drive for his daughters, but he reckoned he would never have them step out upon it now. I lay my foot on a rope of telephone wires running along the trench wall and cautiously poked out my head for a look over.

Nothing To Suggest Life

"Before me, and as far as I could see to the right, there was nothing to suggest a living creature or a speck of grass even. It looked like a choppy sea of gray dirt, heaped and thrown in mounds and hollows, with pieces of battered wood, barbed wire, sandbags ripped open, pieces of torn clothing and rusting and broken guns and bayonets, both French and German. Not a soul in sight. The top of the ridge is perhaps 10 or 20 yards wider at the top and uprooted by the constant and terrible bombardment which it has endured for so long. I was looking off over a wide, level valley seaweed with the trenches, and with seven French tanks disabled in the Spring offensive, and admiring the accuracy with which the French shells were dropping on the Boche lines when a chasseur seized me by the leg and

dragged me down, saying that it was very bad, very bad, and that I would surely be shot.

"Our Lieutenant here descended into another dugout—a fine one built of concrete by the Germans and captured not long ago—for a conference, and Magee and I talked with the chasseurs who emerged from their holes to have a look at us. All this time the Boche shells, most of them 77's and 110's, I think, and so not too large, had been plumping around us not twenty feet away, many of them, and to be showered with loose dirt and pieces of stones. And sometimes the eclats, or shell splinters, would hit the gas pipes or through them and the whirring song, which they sing and the vicious 'pop' with which they embed themselves in the trench walls has not so pleasant.

"Magee and a soldier were talking, one on each side of an abri entrance, with an auto horn mounted on a board (to warn of the gas) just over the entry. I was around a corner taking a smoke when I heard the noise of a shell and the crash of its explosion almost as one noise. I ducked down till the earth and stones stopped showering, and then went back. Magee was laughing, but a bit white around the gills, and was digging with his knife after a chunk of earth that had flown right between him and the soldier and torn through the board on which the horn was mounted. He said that the soldier had dived down the steep abri head first, but that he had lit on him only one second later.

Boche Line To The Outfield

"We found you could see a Boche shell coming if you happen to be nearly in line with it," a soldier told us.

"STATESMAN"

MEANS
LEADERSHIP

USE "STATESMAN" BRAND PAINTS.
THE LINE OF RECOGNIZED QUALITY.
MANUFACTURED BY

CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT COMPANY

WE CARRY A COMPLETE RANGE OF
EXCLUSIVE COLOURS—READY FOR USE,
PRICES ON APPLICATION

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13A CANTON ROAD: TEL. 918

Magee, and after catching just a lightning glimpse of one or two that were nearly in line with us and breaking a bit to one side, and after craning our necks for ten minutes, we both saw this one, headed right for us. For a tenth of a second it looked just as a liner does in an outboard, a ball game and then suddenly crashed and burst about thirty feet in back of us before we could move our heads.

"Soon our Lieutenant came up, and we followed him—Magee nearly on all fours now—for fifteen minutes, passing little raised places (every twenty yards) facing the German trenches, and barreled with sandbags, in which stands a sentry, with his pile of hand grenades beside him, peeping out through a hole in the wire across No Man's Land. And in similar little places at the same intervals in the German trenches, sixty feet away, so clearly that the weave of the burlap sandbags is clearly discernible, and you can all but perceive the eyes watching you from between them.

"It is fascinating, I can tell you. The wire in No Man's Land is not as I expected. It is steel wire, springy, and lays in billows. It is brought up in rolls, then simply laid on the parapet and unrolled by its own springiness till it covers the ground.

"Bad stuff to get into. I should think, though it is not barbed, and it is so tempered that it is difficult to shoot it flat, the Lieutenant tells me. I crept up, removing my conspicuous black chasseur Tom o' Shanter, and have a look at him, but no one appeared, though later on I saw the gray-green back and shoulders of one as he hustled by a low curve, all bent over. It certainly thrilled me to be so close and have not even rock to let me at him. The Lieutenant disappeared into another of his mysterious woodchuck holes to confer with a listener—who has a rifle and appears enabling him to overhear the conversation in the nearby German trench—and Magee and I thought we'd pick up a few souvenirs.

"Les bons enfants," said the Lieutenant, with a satisfied smile, and we hurried along. Soon we came to a 'bad place,' as he said, (the inference being that the others were good, we took it) where the soldiers talked in very low tones and moved lightly. The Lieutenant disappeared into another of his mysterious woodchuck holes to confer with a listener—who has a rifle and appears enabling him to overhear the conversation in the nearby German trench—and Magee and I thought we'd pick up a few souvenirs.

"On the parapets were Boche helmets, bayonets, bits of uniform grenades, knives, everything dear to the heart of a born collector. Well, I grabbed a couple of large curved knives used by the French Senegales and then nailed a Boche helmet, as did Magee. Mine had clay in it, so I turned it upside down and hit it a minute hand nicked 5.15, and, as

brought up in rolls, then simply laid on the parapet and unrolled by its own springiness till it covers the ground.

"Bad stuff to get into. I should think, though it is not barbed, and it is so tempered that it is difficult to shoot it flat, the Lieutenant tells me. I crept up, removing my conspicuous black chasseur Tom o' Shanter, and have a look at him, but no one appeared, though later on I saw the gray-green back and shoulders of one as he hustled by a low curve, all bent over. It certainly thrilled me to be so close and have not even rock to let me at him. The Lieutenant disappeared into another of his mysterious woodchuck holes to confer with a listener—who has a rifle and appears enabling him to overhear the conversation in the nearby German trench—and Magee and I thought we'd pick up a few souvenirs.

"Les bons enfants," said the Lieutenant, with a satisfied smile, and we hurried along. Soon we came to a 'bad place,' as he said, (the inference being that the others were good, we took it) where the soldiers talked in very low tones and moved lightly. The Lieutenant disappeared into another of his mysterious woodchuck holes to confer with a listener—who has a rifle and appears enabling him to overhear the conversation in the nearby German trench—and Magee and I thought we'd pick up a few souvenirs.

"On the parapets were Boche helmets, bayonets, bits of uniform grenades, knives, everything dear to the heart of a born collector. Well, I grabbed a couple of large curved knives used by the French Senegales and then nailed a Boche helmet, as did Magee. Mine had clay in it, so I turned it upside down and hit it a minute hand nicked 5.15, and, as

Gee, I thought I'd get lynched! Six of the chasseurs jumped on me at once, hissing and 'shushing' me, with eyes sticking out. They hauled us into the nearest hole, and the old sentry stiffened up and seized his grenades. They explained that any unusual or unseemly noise in either trench usually elicits a flock of inquiring hand grenades from the other trench. There was a glaring breach of trench etiquette to beat on a Boche hat with a stick.

"Nothing came over this time, however, so after a period of reflection and whispered conversation with the sentry we all emerged. All of the boys up in the trenches wear burlap covers over their blue helmets, which makes them indistinguishable from the earth from an airplane. While here they carried in two hands struck around the next turn by a Boche trench torpedo which the Boches had bobbed over. It must be a fearful job at night to get the wounded down. The trench winds so and is so narrow that it is impossible to use a brandard, so they bring them down on their shoulders. Oh, it's a great life."



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DEMAND 'EYE FOR AN EYE'

Announcement By Gen. Smuts Is Believed To Mark A Turning Point Of Conflict

London, Oct. 4.—Great Britain is now amply ready for the air raid reprisals on Germany which have been decided upon. War planes of every type can now be produced by the Allies in far greater numbers than by the Central Powers, and it is difficult that the Allies are equipped for aggressive air warfare on a great scale.

The Cabinet's determination was reflected in a speech made today by Lieut. Gen. Smuts, formerly commander of the expedition against German East Africa, and now a Privy Councillor, who is in close touch with the War Council. The occasion of the speech was luncheon to Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

General Smuts said that Germany, defeated on the battlefield and balked in the submarine campaign, is now in impotent rage more and more striking at us through our non-combatants, through our women and children. Aerial warfare against the defenseless is the new weapon, he said, and he predicted it would not only fall, but would prove to be a terrible boomerang.

His announcement, which has been awaited with great anxiety by the whole nation, is believed to mark a new turning point in the war, as far from accomplishing their purpose to terrorise the civilian population by the introduction of their latest cruelties, the Germans have only succeeded in handing the decision of the British people to go on with the war to certain victory.

General Smuts said that the people of London after the recent raids were thinking less of peace than ever before.

Aggressive Raids Last Month

"Last month," said General Smuts, "our naval and military airplanes dropped 207 tons of bombs behind the lines of the enemy. In the same period he dropped 4½ tons of bombs on London. In that month we bombed him on twenty-three days and nineteen nights."—Speaking his air raid as it was, and as the figures show, damaging his machines and putting his airfields with shell holes. We also bombed his billets, trains, transports and railway stations, causing him the heaviest losses."

General Smuts said that whatever had been the danger of the submarine, it had ceased to be a decisive factor. "Take that from me as a bed-rock fact," he said.

Reviewing the air attacks on London and other English towns and cities, General Smuts said a way had been found to put the Zeppelins out of business, and that the same fate would befall the airplanes. He said the public might rest assured that the Government would leave nothing undone to meet this menace.

Policy Of 'An Eye For An Eye.'

Referring to reports in German newspapers of the demoralising effects by the material damage wrought by the air raiders, General Smuts said: "You know the material damage in these raids has been absolutely negligible, and as for the loss of life, many times more people have been killed or injured in bus accidents than in these air raids. But applying the principle of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' we are most reluctantly forced to apply to the enemy the bombing policy which he has applied to us."

The total air losses in London last month, General Smuts said, were 51 persons killed and 247 injured.

"During the first nine months of this year," he continued, "the losses from air raids were 191 persons killed and 749 wounded, against 487 killed and 14,104 injured in traffic accidents in the metropolitan police areas."

Reluctantly Forced To Reprisals

"Allow me to emphasise two points which I hope will be borne in mind when it is ultimately found that my words are not bluff, but serious and far-reaching in their import."

"Firstly, we did not begin this business of bombing industrial and populous centers. That was done by the practice, just as he began the use of poison gas and other contrivances of international law. And we have been most reluctantly forced to follow suit after a long delay, which severely tried the patience of the British public."

"Secondly, I look upon these developments of the art of war as utterly bad and immoral, and while I do not fear them, if, as in the present case, they are forced on us, yet I should infinitely prefer that both sides should desert such cruel practices. We shall do our best to avoid German abominations and in our air offensive against military and industrial centers of the enemy we shall use every endeavor to spare, as far as is humanly possible, the innocent and defenseless who in the past have enjoyed the protection of international law."

War Breaks 'Heart Of Humanity'

"But it is inevitable that in any extended aerial offensive into enemy territory into which we have been forced should also suffer to some extent and I can only express my deepest regret that these developments have been forced on us. This war has already caused the most terrible suffering known in the history of mankind and its sorrows and agonies are slowly breaking the heart of humanity."

"It is almost unbearable to think that another chapter of horrors must be added to the awful story, but we can only plead that it has not been our doing, and the blame must rest on an enemy who apparently recognises no law of humanity, who knows no pity or compassion, who regards the demons over the sinking of the Lusitania and to whom the maiming and slaughter of women and children appear legitimate means of war."

"In the face of such abominations,

Man Who Made Flight From Italy To England



CAPT. LAUREATI

Captain Marquess Giulio Laureati, the Italian aviator, the first man to make a non-stop flight from Italy to England. Captain Laureati, who has performed many daring deeds during the war, flew from Turin to Hounslow, 657 miles, in seven hours twelve minutes.

It is not for us to fold our hands meekly. We can only fight to the uttermost for the ideals of a more human civilisation, which we trust and feel convinced will triumph in the end."

Mistook British National Temper

General Smuts said that the national temper, instead of weakening, was hardening under the strain of these terrors and abominations.

"If the Germans understood the psychology of this people," he said, "they would have no doubt about the results. Cowards become more cowardly, the threat of danger, however men and women only becomes more determined. The people of London, after these raids, are thinking less of peace than ever before."

"But the Germans never have understood the psychology of their enemies, and so they will continue to blunder to the end of the chapter. It is wrong to think that we hitherto had no means of carrying out our aerial warfare in to the enemy country. I already have said that ever since the battle of the Somme we have had a clear military superiority in the air, and on a small scale we could have followed that up by bombing enemy centers as the enemy bombed London and other places in this country. But we felt that we should prefer to use air offensive on a large scale, and we were also anxious to avoid adding further horrors to a war already the most cruel in the history of the world."

Says Germany Blunders In Russia

After reiterating his statement that the Germans already were beaten and that their rulers knew it General Smuts said:

"Defeated and retreating everywhere, the enemy has singled out one opponent for an offensive blow. Germany is foolishly trying to subdue Russia. Great as have been the German blunders in the past, I am not sure that this is not her greatest and most fatal blunder of all. The invasion of Poltava and the submarine campaign were the colossal mistakes which cost Germany this war, and her striking down of Russia at this juncture may do more and may even corroborate her disastrous future."

"For in striking down Russia she is striking one who cannot defend herself, who like Germany was an autocracy but has received new consciousness from the sufferings of this

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terrible war; one who has reached over his share of the burden of the great Ford industry and aiding in direction of the work. In his affidavit he declared he is engaged in the manufacture of farm tractors and army field ambulances and trucks, aircraft engines and parts used in signal corps work of the United States Army. Unless he appeals to the President—the only course left—he will be called in the second draft.

"Whatever the stricts rigors of the case may be the spirit of history will never forgive Germany. The liberty which is being painfully born in Russia will rise to vindicate Russia in the coming generation, and will be the most implacable enemy for future Germany."

General Smuts concluded with an expression of belief that the war already had been won and that the military, moral and economic forces marched against Germany would prove invincible.

"But many a battle has gone wrong during the last half hour; many a victory has been forfeited or lost through indecision, wavering, loss of nerve at the end," he said. "What is required of you is the unalterable determination to see the struggle through, not in a selfish, imperialistic spirit, but in the conviction that this is the Armageddon in which the power of militarism must be slain forever, and to realize that it is not only our duty but our right and privilege to fight to the utmost to secure that victory."

Opposition Now Silenced

The impending retaliation for the German air raids is the main feature of the London papers, made conspicuous with big headlines. No opposition is expressed, even in the columns where officials have been depressed in the past, while elsewhere the decision is welcomed with enthusiasm, though qualified with questions as to why it has been so long delayed and with fears lest it be further delayed and carried out without sufficient energy.

It is asserted that the Government's decision does not indicate any sudden change in policy, the matter having been long under consideration, and that acquiescence in the popular demand is in no wise implied. The apparent delay in adopting the policy of retaliation was due, it is said, to considerations of construction and the necessity of keeping the requirements of the aviation arm on the western front supplied.

HENRY FORD'S SON MUST GO TO WAR

Exemption Board Refuses To Release Him On Account Of His Occupation

It is not for us to fold our hands meekly. We can only fight to the uttermost for the ideals of a more human civilisation, which we trust and feel convinced will triumph in the end."

DETROIT

Detroit, October 6.—The occupational exemption claim made by Edsel Ford, Secretary of the Ford Motor Company, was denied today by the District Draft Appeal Board. He will be certified to be Adjutant General of the State Guard for service in the selective draft army.

Mr. Ford's claim was denied because the board held his relations with the Ford tractor holdings, through which he asked exemption, were not sufficient to uphold his contention.

Mr. Ford felt he should have been exempted because, as the only son of Henry Ford, he has been taking

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20 BILLIONS, COST OF WAR IN 1918-19

Washington Experts Base Estimate On Seven Billions For Each Million Of Men

Washington, October 6.—Government experts predict that war expenses for the fiscal year 1918-19 will aggregate \$20,000,000,000 as a minimum. This figure is reached on the rough calculation that every million men in the service will cost approximately \$7,000,000,000.

The custom is to begin the preparation of estimates early in October in order that they may be ready for submission to Congress when that body meets the first Monday in December. The expectation is that, in addition to the estimates which will be communicated to Congress on that date numerous deficiency items will be submitted later.

It is impossible to predict accurately what the expenses of a second year of war would be, since conditions change so quickly at times as to throw all calculations out of line. That the prosecution of the war will become increasingly expensive is conceded.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Kerensky--Russian Miracle-Man

A miracle that is what Alexander Kerensky, storm-center of current Russian politics, is called by a writer in *L'Illustration*, the Paris Illustrated weekly from which the following extracts are translated. In view of last week's almost incredible events this article is of very timely and special interest:

Against this human brute (the soldiers had been told, the responsible authors of the international cataclysm. To exchange his black bread for a cigar, his lump of sugar for a drink of brandy, was to the Russian soldier in his illusions merely better fitted than that simon-pure revolutionary, that Parasif of militant theory, that Parasif of militant laborism, Alexander Kerensky.

The moment he entered on his duties as Minister of War, Kerensky attacked this enemy; dug up prejudices which had time to take firm root and stigmatized with the redhot iron of his impassioned eloquence conceptions of an inactive war and Maximalist formulas applied to the barracks and the trenches.

This socialist minister, first representative in power of the revolutionary factions, announced his intention of re-establishing implacable discipline. "Without discipline there is no unity of action; without discipline there is no safety." The central idea of his first speeches is that nowhere is discipline more necessary, more rigorous and severe than in the ranks of militant revolution. It is a duty and it is an honor. "Let the freest army in the world prove that strength resides in liberty, that it forges a new and iron discipline, that it restores the military power of the nation."

And at the same time when he published that order of the day, the Minister, with a beautiful audacity, made a proof of faith of incalculable effect; he manifested his unlimited confidence in the army by the publication of the famous "Rights of the Soldier." The Russian Army had become a common wealth of citizens in arms, and since it had all rights it ought, the Minister said, to pledge itself to all duties.

Magnificent rhetoric put in the service of impeccable logic. Sceptics smiled. To follow Kerensky in such a dizzy aspiration, youth was required—youth, hope, the fervor of revolutionary souls. It was forbidden to be a pessimist. That is why the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, the unblemished patriot and wise leader, Gen. Alexieff, had to give up his place to men who could believe in miracles. To all who had not absolute faith, Kerensky's enterprise was a voyage along the coasts of Utopia.

Nevertheless, the first act of the new Minister was an appeal for discipline and an offensive warfare. The historic crusade began. That term is not misemployed. For while the extremist propaganda was exploiting all the basenesses of the instinct of self-preservation, Kerensky exalted the splendors of sacrifice. He stood up a prophet of ideas as against the mere flesh. There lay his first difficulty. The second was that he fought not merely against weakness, laziness, weariness and benumbed will-power; he also had as adversaries monstrous sophistries and deformations of revolutionary conceptions which were almost caricatures. An offensive, cynic more than talk of discipline, was an imperialist scarecrow in the eyes of certain advanced groups. The Russian revolution had lost its character of an explosion against a court honeycombed with pro-German intrigues; it had become a defiance launched against all the imperialism of the world. Maxim Gorky's Maximalist paper was urging the young Russian democracy to declare war against all capitalists in due and literal form, to affirm the solidarity of the international proletariat.

After three years of frightful shedding of blood, people were asking who they were at war. Realities were faced. The imperialism of Germany was forgotten. The submarine war, the 500,000 square kilometers of seized land she occupied, the forty-two million slaves she trod under her foot. Such was the rear at the time Kerensky accepted his responsibility: immense obstruction from doctrinaires, fatigue and idleness, disorientation of ideas, a Witches' Sabbath of Zimmerwaldianism where well-meaning madmen worked side by side with agents of Germany. And the battle front—where ideas are translated into acts—was still more menacing. There theories were apologetically in the concrete form of desertions, mutinies and odious fraternizing with the enemy.

Russia—it should never be forgotten—do not really know how to hate. And now, for long weeks, what capacity of hatred was in them had been turned aside from the German trenches and used for a wild propaganda against the common enemy of every workingman on the firing line, Russian or German—against the bourgeoisie and the capitalist who were.

(Continued on Page 11)

How Kaiser Fixed Date For War ○ By Henry Morgenthau

Former American Ambassador to Turkey.

This war is no accident. Neither did it come about through the temporary breakdown of European diplomacy. It was carefully planned and deliberately executed in cold blood. The spirit and motive behind it were the spirit and motives that brought about the war between Prussia and Denmark, the war between Prussia and Austria and the war between Prussia and France. It was undertaken in the furtherance of a definite program of Prussian imperialism.

Since my return from France, where I visited the front and had many frank conferences with French statesmen and Generals, and with British commanders as well, it has been more and more impressed on me that every American who has had opportunities to peep behind the scenes and see for himself how this terrible tragedy was staged owes it to his fellow-countrymen to give them all the information in his possession which will enable them to visualize the menace that has been hanging over the great Republic and still hangs over it because of this Prussian mania for world power. The premeditation is now proved, and any American who withdraws evidence becomes an accessory after the fact to Germany's crime.

Whenever the question of peace is raised, the Kaiser solemnly asserts that he did not will this war, but that, with the help of the good German God, he will see it through to the end. He did will this war, and he brought it about when it suited his purposes and his preparations. The Servian incident was more than an excuse. It was an opportunity. On August 18, 1914, as American Ambassador at Constantinople, I called on the Marquis of Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to congratulate him on the Emperor's eighty-fourth birthday. After exchanging the usual diplomatic compliments suitable to such an occasion, he spoke of the condition of the Emperor's health and his great physical and mental activity in spite of the strain to which he was subjected. The conversation then turned to the war, which was in its third week, and His Excellency told me that when he visited the Emperor in May His Imperial Majesty had said that war was inevitable because of conditions in the Balkans.

The Austrian Crown Prince was murdered at Sarajevo on June 28; yet weeks before that the Austrian Emperor had confided to his Ambassador to Turkey that war was inevitable.

Conference Decided On War

A still more remarkable confirmation came to me from Baron Wangenheim, the German Ambassador at Constantinople. In an outburst of enthusiasm after the arrival of the Goeben and the Breslau in the Dardanelles, he having directed their movements by wireless while they were endeavoring to escape from the British fleet, the German Ambassador informed me that a conference had been held in Berlin in the early part of July, at which the date of the war was fixed.

This conference was presided over by the Kaiser; the Baron Wangenheim was present to report on conditions in Turkey. Moltke, the Chief of Staff, was there and so was Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. With them were the leaders of German finance, the directors of the railroads and the captains of industry whose aid was essential to the Kaiser in putting his vast military machine into operation. Each was asked if he was ready for war. All replied in the affirmative except the financiers, who insisted that they must have two weeks in which to sell foreign securities and arrange their loans.

At the time this conference was held, nobody outside the inner circles of the Berlin and Vienna Governments dreamed of war as a result of the Sarajevo assassinations. They took good care that no suspicion should be aroused. The Kaiser went straightway to Norway on his yacht. The Chancellor left Berlin for a rest.

The diplomatic corps had no intimation of the impending calamity, and the British Ambassador went away, leaving the embassy to the Charge d'Affaires. The same drug was used in Vienna, and even when the blow fell the Russian Ambassador was absent from his post on his yacht. The Chancellor left Berlin for a rest.

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Markets Of World Raided

From the date of this conference the German financiers were busy with their part while the army marked time. All the great stock exchanges experienced an acute financial depression as German-owned stocks were quickly pushed into the market. In New York, as I found afterward, there were astonishing slumps in quotations. Between July 10 and July 25, which was two days before the ultimatum was sent to Servia, Union Pacific dropped from 1541 to 1251, Baltimore and Ohio went from 901 to 781, and United States Steel slumped with the railroad stocks.

No adequate explanation was offered, and in the absence of any-

thing better there were bitter complaints against the Simons-Underwood tariff as the source of all economic evil. The tariff had as little to do with it as the Federal Reserve Act, which was not yet enacted into law. There was financial depression and a general decline in market quotations because the German financiers were carrying out their part of the Kaiser's war plans.

It was not to me alone that Baron Wangenheim told the story of this Berlin conference. Only recently the Marquis Garron, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, announced

Syria and frankly antagonistic to Russia. That was Germany's opportunity. German military experts were sent to explain to the Turks how their disasters had come about in the two Balkan Wars, and how similar disasters might be avoided in the future by proper co-ordination of military and transportation resources. Germany was willing to spend money in gambling that the Young Turks could retain control of the Government and the Young Turks were glad to be gambled on. Dominated Turkish Affairs

Slowly, but surely, Germany pushed itself into Turkish affairs until it became the predominating partner. Berlin had made itself indispensable to the men in control of the Turkish Government, and when the war came Turkey was a German pawn.

The Turks did not always submit gracefully. There were many protests against German pretensions, but in the end the Kaiser always prevailed. It had not been the original intention of Berlin to bring Turkey into the war—Germany had other plans—but the arrival of the Goeben and the Breslau in the Dardanelles changed the situation. There was no desire on the part of the Young Turks to enter upon a fresh war, but by that time they were helplessly enmeshed in the German

war. Through all his policies for a quarter of a century runs this Weltmacht motif, like the motif of a Wagnerian opera. Everything that was done or left undone had its inspiration in this single purpose. Year in and year out, the Kaiser brooded over this ambition, in which he was the central figure of a stupendous moving picture, directing and controlling the destinies of the world. Enlarged Imperial Machine

When he came to the throne he found a mighty military machine already constructed for his use. It was not enough. It was necessary to create a mighty industrial, financial and transportation machine as well, and to build a navy that could mobilize this power for use anywhere on the globe.

The Kiel Canal was a war measure. Government aid to German industries was a war measure. Government regulation and stimulation of agriculture was a war measure. The German railroad systems were developed with an eye single to moving vast armies to the east and the west. Everything that could contribute to the winning of a war was encouraged by the Government.

The German calculations were correct, and without the control of Turkey Germany could not have carried on the war, for Turkey not only kept 1,000,000 Allied troops occupied around the Dardanelles, in the Caucasus, Asia Minor and Egypt, but prevented a flank movement against Austria.

For twenty years Germany has been that I. W. W. of the nations. Wherever there was trouble, the Kaiser was there adding to the difficulties of a peaceful settlement and watching for his opportunity to set the war machine in operation.

The German policy resembles nothing else so much as the policy of the I. W. W. leaders in hastening to every town in which there were labor disputes to take charge of the strike, encourage lawlessness, promote sabotage and preach the doctrine of rule or ruin.

To create this new war machine the Kaiser made Germany a great materialistic empire. He found a disciplined and docile people, and he proceeded to mould them to his new scheme of world domination. Everything that was characteristic of old Germany—the Germany of '48—was eventually smothered and stifled.

The old idealism, the old philosophy, the old religion, the old freedom and passion for education all disappeared. The state, the church, the schools, the universities, art, literature and music were shaped to the Kaiser's will as the army, the navy, the finances, the industries and agriculture were shaped.

In the Spanish-American War the Kaiser was notoriously on the side of Spain, in the belief that Spain could humble the pride of the United States. In the South African War he was all for Kruger and the Boers, in the hope that England would be beaten and her prestige in Africa and Asia forever weakened. He intrigued with the Taar against Japan. He intrigued in every South American country against the United States.

Baron Ishii, the head of the Japanese commission to the United States, has publicly declared in his speech that the anti-American agitation in Japan and the anti-Japanese agitation in the United States, which have so menaced the relations between the two countries for a dozen years, were the result of German plots; and nobody now doubts the truth of this charge.

It explains, what was hitherto unexplainable, just as the German conspiracies in Mexico enable us to understand why Mexico distrusted the United States in the fact of the most overwhelming evidence of wholly benevolent intentions on our part.

Internal Political Question

Much of this intrigue may appear to have been almost purposeless in its malice so far as the interests of Germany were concerned, but the Kaiser was always looking ahead to the day when the imperial war eagles would be unleashed, and the more international misunderstandings there were the more certain Germany would be of success in carrying out its program of world domination.

At least 80,000 Germans were turned loose upon Spain, and probably a quarter of a million upon England, France was overrun with them. There was no occupation, calling or industry in which they did not make their way. They swarmed over South America, over the Near East and the Far East, and all of them were card indexed for the uses of Berlin. Nothing was overlooked.

Nothing is more characteristic of the Prussian methods than the manner in which they obtained possession of Turkey. After the Sultan was deposed the Young Turks were in hard straits to maintain themselves. Throughout the Moslem world they were generally under suspicion as Freemasons and atheists. The European capitals were generally sceptical. In England a Liberal Government was in power, and it was not disposed to take on any Turkish complications.

The Turks, as a whole, were distrustful of the French because of

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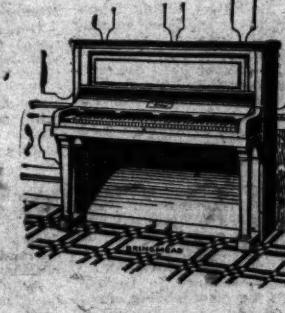
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(Continued on Page 12)

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All Over The World

This is how New Zealand is going to do it. If any of the Dominion citizens, who earn more than £700 a year, fail to assume their proper share of the war burden by contributing to future war loans, she is going to assess them with additional heavy taxation. There is need for such a proceeding, if the voluntary plan is to bring an inadequate return, for the conflict has taught the lesson that while voluntary methods serve in times of peace, in times of war they do not always meet the requirements. New Zealand, like her neighbor Australia, is determined that those who get the benefit of the music shall help to pay the piper.

M. Clemenceau is not in the Painlevé Cabinet. Probably a man of his standing and experience could only lead and not enter a government. Then, of course, M. Clemenceau's capacities for construction are said by many not to equal his wonderful savoir-faire in the art of criticism. He is said to shun responsibility himself, while making it difficult for others to carry responsibility. However that may be, his denunciation and exposure of the spies and plotters, who were laying their snares under the nose of a really far too complacent Minister of the Interior, is certainly another feather in his cap.

The future will show if France is once more to be governed by Georges Clemenceau. He would not be exactly popular, but Hervé declares that if it came to it, he would rather see the Tiger in power than Albert Thomas. But then, Hervé thinks that the Socialist Party is proving itself very thoroughly tarred with the Marxisan brush. His attitude is anything, even Clemenceau, rather than a Soviet!

Recognition of acts of bravery in these times should not be wholly confined to those ennobled in military service. Something, at least, should be done about providing a medal for the writer who prepares the first marxine article without using the word mettissons. The feat seems, of course, a difficult if not an impossible one, but it would be well, at all

events to encourage an effort in that direction.

Newfoundland, though her population does not exceed that of a populous English industrial city, has sent 10,000 men to fight the battles of the British Empire in this war. It is a magnificent record, and exactly what one would have expected from a country which sent its fishing ships to help in the destruction of the Great Armada. It was in 1588 that Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the island in the name of his "most gracious Lady, Queen Elizabeth." It was only five years later that La Felicissima Armada left Corunna for English waters, so that Newfoundland had an early opportunity of establishing a tradition for gallantry which Newfoundlanders are so splendidly vindicating in the present war. The "Antient and Loyale Colony" of Newfoundland is celebrating the four hundred and twentieth anniversary of her discovery, an occasion which is seized by the rest of the Empire to wish her Godspeed.

There is in the New American Army a "Rainbow Division," so-called because it is constituted of military units from all parts of the country. The name "Blue and Gray" is to be given to a division, the twenty-ninth, now forming in Anniston, Ala., because it is made up, about equally, of regiments from the North and the South. Both names were cleverly conceived, and the latter is perhaps, the happier of the two. The "Blue" and the "Gray" are thoroughly blended in this war.

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A Kansas woman of accredited literary taste has sent out a call for all unpublished poems by Kansas poets, her declared purpose being to put such works into a book. The point is at once raised, of course, that there are no poems by Kansas poets that have never been published.

From the ridiculous to the sublime, The Ridiculous—Henry J. Kaltenbach, reported speaking at a meeting of the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers, and apparently making a virtue out of a necessity: "If our own business suffers as a result of the taxes we will not complain, but will take it as our bit toward winning the war."

The Sublime—The same speaker at the same meeting: "We wholesalers feel there are too many saloons, and we will be glad to see them go out of business."

Kerensky—Russian Miracle-Man

(Continued from Page 10)

sack coat and unarmed," so, sometimes, he designates himself. He has all the simplicity, the affectionate politeness, the friendly ways of a popular and democratic Minister. Still, always he preserves a consciousness of his rank and the dignity of his functions. Never, to see him at the front among the troops, would one say that his health is feeble and that, to save his feverish activity he has to gain, at every moment a victory over himself. In his khaki he has an almost sporting elegance. It is not without reason that the secret police, in their records, gave him the nickname of "skory" the swift, the unceasable; he laughed at the police, he was everywhere. As

Minister he is everywhere too, everywhere that the Maximalist propaganda makes his purifying word needed.

One day, when he was speaking thus to the troops while cannon shots punctuated his discourse, a soldier interrupted with a reflection wherein was concentrated every argument military anarchy could employ:

"An offensive means death. What good would land and liberty do us then?"

It was a decisive moment. Would the moustik gain the upper hand?

There was silence till the Minister of War spoke. "Colonel," he cried in a choked voice, "take that man and throw him out of the army. Write him down in the order of the day as a coward. He is not worthy to defend Russia's soil. He will have to get out. He is a coward—a coward—a coward!"

With that word Kerensky beat that soldier. He flogged him with it. And all at once the wretch's face went white. His conscience smote him, and dully, heavily, he crumpled in a faint, an inert mass at the Minister's feet. An idea had conquered a brute, and revolution.

And when the offensive started he continued his work. He was everywhere. Men saw him aiding wounded men under fire, distributing flags and shoulder-straps and crosses of honor, plausibly taking a share in soldiers' funerals. And somehow this civilian discovered ways of increasing immensely the amour-propre of the soldiers. By pats on the shoulder he made privates feel themselves crowned with laurel; his gesture of approbation became a decoration for an officer. He himself created the regiments of June 18, the advance guard of the revolution. A pensioner recounts how to open a grave, he handed a pick to an unknown young man, very pale, with sad eyes, dressed in civil costume, who sweated and worked with all his strength and speed, then went away, followed by a silent staff. He was Kerensky. Soldiers affirm that they have seen him, impassive, rifle in hand, advancing straight toward the enemy in an armored car.

So, in many ways, he is entering, still alive, into tradition. And, for a certainty, he already belongs to the history.

War-Time Wallops

For some reason, the noble example of Russia is not now so confidently expected to inspire a revolution among the neighboring Teutons.—*Savannah News*.

There's nothing new about the manufacture of paper shoes. The *Brooklyn Eagle*.



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Lucien Busiere, 13, Safe In The U. S. Now, Was Taken When Lille Fell

TREATED WELL, FOOD SCANT

Owes His Freedom To Search Conducted By The American Red Cross

New York, October 13.—A thirteen-year-old American boy who was in Lille when the Germans captured that French city and was rescued recently by the Red Cross arrived at an American port yesterday on a British liner. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick of Stockbridge, Mass., who had been doing Red Cross work in France.

The lad was Lucien Busiere. With his father, Theophile Busiere, he lived on a farm near St. Louis. The father received word from France in June, 1914, that he had fallen heir to an estate in Lille. He was born there, but had become a naturalized American citizen. Taking the boy with him he went to Lille to get the estate.

The father had settled the estate and was preparing to return to America when war broke out, and he found himself drafted for military service in the French army. He claimed exemption, but did not have his naturalization papers, and was placed in the army. Lucien was left in charge of a relative in Lille.

When the Germans captured Lille all trace of the boy was lost. The father secured his discharge from the army through the aid of Ambassador Sharp. Then he interested Mr. Sedgwick, an officer of Section 62 of the American Red Cross, in the search, and returned to the United States.

The Red Cross located the boy and the German Government gave him over to that organization; and he was taken to Amiens, where Mr. Sedgwick took charge of him.

At an English port the boy was stripped and even the soles of his shoes cut open by British inspectors who explained that the Germans had been using unsuspecting children for spy work.

Lucien now speaks French and German, together with English. He said the Germans treated him kindly, but that they did not have enough food plentifully to supply the civilian population. The boy showed the effects of a short diet. Mr. Sedgwick took him to the Century Club. The boy's father is on his way here from St. Louis to get him.

GERMANS USE A NEW GAS

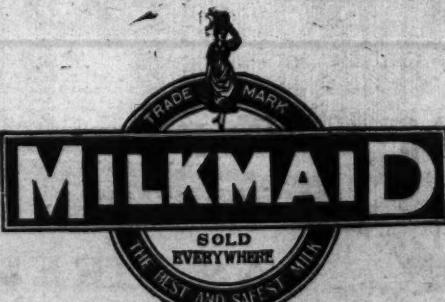
Canadian Surgeon Says It Is Fatal If Treatment Is Delayed

According to a Canadian Army doctor the Germans have a new and deadly gas which they are using in their counter-attacks against the British at Ypres. This gas, he says, is colorless and very volatile and is contained in shells which resemble those lying all over No Man's Land. After the shell strikes the ground the gas leaks out, and its first effects are observed when the soldiers fall like dead men. If the victims do not get immediate attention from the surgeon death is certain. Even with the best medical care and nursing, it is weeks before a soldier recovers after the gas has entered his lungs. The only way it can be detected, the surgeon says, is by the odor, which resembles that of strong mustard.

Another officer who had just returned from Flanders said that the strategic positions now held by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig were very favorable for the British forces, and that he expected an advance to seize the submarine bases before the bad winter weather sets in.

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How Kaiser Fixed Date For War

(Continued from Page 10)—which he had constructed might be challenged before he could set it in motion.

Baron Wangenheim confided to me that there would have been war at the time of the Algeciras conference, but Germany was not ready. No matter how elaborate the preparations had been, there was always something lacking, so Germany proceeded to get ready with a new army bill and a new budget which imposed a capital tax that all the world now recognises as a war tax. The amazing thing is that it was not so recognised at the time.

Menace Of Revolution

The new army estimates would have expired in 1915. The Social Democratic movement was gaining enormously in strength throughout Germany. Before the Kaiser was fairly ready for his great exploit in Weltmacht he was threatened with a social revolution at home due to heavy burdens the German people were carrying, the spread of democratic doctrines and the growing resistance of the working classes to arbitrary government.

If things drifted until it was necessary to renew the army appropriations, the Social Democrats might be able to hold up the estimate and force sweeping reforms that would practically put them in control of the Reichstag and perhaps end forever the Kaiser's dream of world domination.

It was vital that the war should come before this issue was joined at home, and hence the murders at Sarajevo were little less than a godsend to the German autocracy. They gave the Kaiser the excuse he needed and they provided the opportunity to maneuver Russia into a position in which war could be represented to the German people as one of self-defense. The Berlin conference put the finishing touches on the program. The German financiers finished their task and the trap was sprung.

There can be only one end to this struggle, and that is the complete destruction of Kaiserism and absolutism. Among the great statesmen of the world, President Wilson was the first to see that without this elimination of Kaiserism and absolutism no durable peace was possible. To make peace on any other terms is to make a truce and give Germany time to prepare for a fresh attack.

Would Prepare Better

As Baron Wangenheim once hopefully remarked, the next time Germany would be even more far-sighted and would have at least a five-year supply of cotton and copper when war was declared. That is unquestionably what will happen

unless the nations that are now fighting autocracy make the results of this war so decisive that the Prussian system can never be re-established.

The Germans must be beaten at their own game. The Prussian system was created by military prestige. It rests upon military prestige and it will collapse when that military prestige is destroyed. The German people accepted it because it had made them rich and powerful. They will abandon it when it leaves them impoverished and defeated. There is nothing miraculous or invincible about this military system. It is merely the product of experts who have devoted all their energies to it.

Germany studied for decades how to create armies and make war, but the Allies in three years have learned all that Germany ever knew and more. Everything that Germany has done in a military way we can do. The German has no special genius for war, as events have proved, although he made war his trade.

In France I saw how three American regular army officers, one of them a medical man, allotted to each American regiment of engineers, created an astonishingly efficient military unit in a remarkably short space of time. That is what we must be ready to do with 5,000,000 men, if necessary, cost what it may.

No matter how heavy the expense may be, it will be light in comparison with the price that the United States would have to pay if Germany won the war.

The great majority of Americans seem to have little realisation of how close we stood to the brink of a precipice. It was no idle threat that the Kaiser uttered when he told Ambassador Gerard in October, 1916, that when this war was over he intended to stand no more nonsense from the Americans.

If Germany was victorious and Great Britain and France were crushed, the United States would have been attacked on the pretext that it had supplied the Allies with money and munitions and be compelled to pay an indemnity that would make Germany the richest nation in the world in spite of her enormous losses. I have heard this indemnity mentioned at \$50,000,000,000 or 200,000,000,000 marks.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this is what the Kaiser would have done if the Allies had been defeated. Indeed, the humbling and crippling of the United States were no less essential to the



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ancestors fought under Washington from 1776 to 1783. We are fighting a new war against slavery. It is a different kind of slavery from that which Lincoln emancipated the Republic, but slavery it is—the slavery of white to white, which the military caste of Prussia has sought to impose upon all civilisation.

Under Wilson we are battling in a new war for emancipation, and there can be no terms but unconditional

surrender on the part of Kaiserism and absolutism. Anything short of that is a victory for Germany. Any- thing less than the complete triumph of the forces of democracy, in which the United States is now the leader, will be downfall. Wilhel- II. decreed the war.

In the providence of God, the American people under Woodrow Wilson, together with their allies,

can decree the peace, and there must be no compromise. Absolu-

tism must be destroyed, root and branch. Only then can the world

have a new birth of freedom.

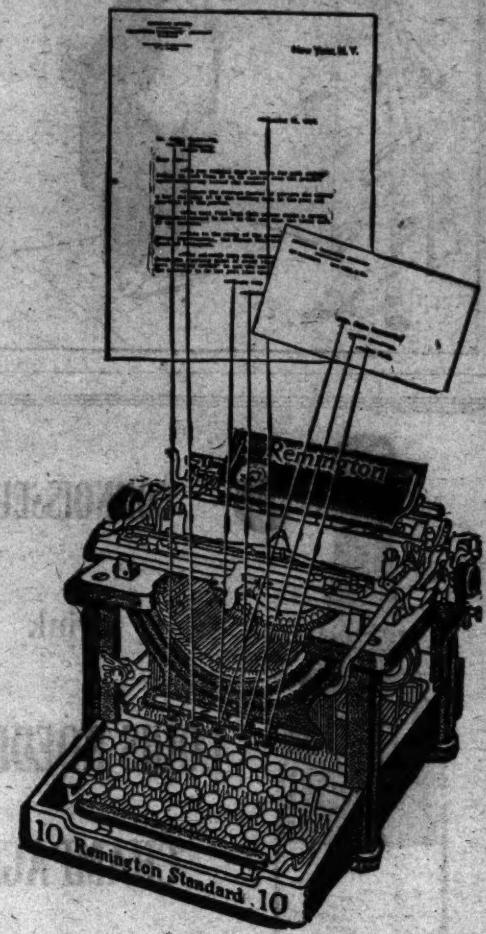
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Y. W. C. A. and Its Enterprise of Making New Generation of Chinese Womanhood

Campaign Is Opened To Raise Funds to Maintain Work of Educating And Training Girls to a New Part in Chinese Life—\$5,000 Is Needed To Carry on for the Coming Year.

Those who know the Young Woman's Christian Association in Western lands realize that it has come into its place of large service because it has discovered the real needs of young women of these lands—whether physical, educational, social or religious—and has ministered to their needs. Although so largely staffed in the early stage of its career by foreign secretaries whose experience and vision are indispensable, it is the purpose of this world-wide movement to make this same thing true in China, through an indigenous organization of Chinese women for Chinese women. The Chinese woman has done little in the limelight—though there have been notable exceptions—but she has played her part well in the sphere allotted to her.

Realising this, the National Committee sent their National Secretary, Miss Grace Coppock, to the United States last February, her commission being to find twenty-six secretaries who would be willing to put their technique and experience beside the desire and inherent ability of the Chinese women and provide a leadership among the women of China that shall make this world-wide organization serve best the multitudes of women in all countries. These new workers are to augment the work now fourteen years old and they add their numbers to fifteen Chinese secretaries and twenty-eight foreign secretaries who have been with the association for various lengths of time.

It was some twelve or fifteen years ago that the Young Women's Christian Association found its way into China. It came on the invitation of the missionary body and goes into new centers only in answer to requests coming from representative missionary groups in those centers. The National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. is the headquarters for all work in China and some of its duties are: to supervise four city associations and sixty student associations; to hold summer conferences in different parts of China; to issue a quarterly magazine and pamphlets for the Chinese young women, and to carry the initial expense of the new association. The policy of this committee has been to build solid foundation rather than to do a more extensive work. So far city associations are only in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Canton. Eight other cities are waiting to be organized and some have been on the waiting list six or seven years. The National Committee came to the conclusion that the best way to extend physical education was to organize a National Normal School of Physical Education. It was in 1915 that the school was opened with six students enrolled. At the present time thirty-two are enrolled, representing provinces all over China.

This student work is of interest not only because of its present returns in Chinese character and service, but because of its constructive bearing on the problem of Christian leadership.

Beginning tomorrow the Board of the Shanghai Young Women's Christian Association, co-operating with the China National Committee will inaugurate in Shanghai an educational campaign for the purpose of raising \$5,000, the sum necessary for forming the annual budget. There is on record no instance where a campaign of this kind has failed in other parts of the world and it is anticipated that the same success encountered in other places will greet the efforts of the women of Shanghai, and that there will be a response that will not only meet, but will surpass, the immediate needs of the Association which is doing such good work here.

The following article, explanatory of the aims and workings of the Y.W.C.A. throughout the world and announcing the launching of the campaign here, is contributed by one of the ladies engaged in that campaign and one who has had a long experience with the Association work in America:

"The awakening of women is a most indigestible fact" Mr. Chesterton has said, and after agreeing with him, it might well be asked "awakening to what?"

Part of the answer would surely be "the awakening to each other."

And it is not far to go to prove it. Every organised group of women,



from the little reading circle and classes in parliamentary procedure, up to the great national bodies engrossed with world-wide plans for the advancement of their own cause, shows that they are no longer keenly occupied with "women's rights," for though they are fighting to do away with the wrongs of women and children, yet it is not that, but the steady development of a powerful group consciousness which, to Mr. Chesterton, seems "an indigestible fact."

Some one has defined Feminism as the discovery by women that they are just human beings, and no longer a Ladies' Aid Society to the human race.

It will surprise many people to learn that the Y.W.C.A. is the largest organization of women in the world. There were in 1914 close to 800,000 members, in about thirty countries in Europe, in South Africa and South America; in the nations all about us here, as well as smaller and isolated nations. Among the most tragic stories to be told after the world is at peace again, will be those about the members of the Student Associations in poor Armenia. The one secretary there has recently laid down her life in Constantinople as a result of her superb devotion to the needs of girls and women in Marsovan and other Christian centers in Asia Minor where the Y.W.C.A. had organized.

Fifty-three years ago, in England, the Y.W.C.A. was established by women in order to help girls to cheap and safe boarding homes. In the United States the work began in Boston soon after the close of the civil war, to meet the same need. From those small beginnings there is now a world's committee of the Y.W.C.A. and in London, today. That committee is facing the serious problems of British women brought about by the war, while nobly trying to render assistance to their sister associations in France and Switzerland.

America, too, is giving generously, of her secretaries to these countries, and has recently sent four of her most able and best trained leaders to answer the call of Russia's women, who have been waiting for years for permission to organize. Now they take it, without let or hindrance, but also with such a handicap of political unrest.

Through the world's committee in London and the other national committees, an ever-increasing interest in the women of the Orient has been fostered, and secretaries have been trained and sent out to work with them in their homes and schools, acting in Christian co-operation with the Missions and all other religious and social agencies for good.

The purpose of this organization shall be to associate young women in personal loyalty to Jesus Christ; to promote growth in Christian character and service through physical, mental, social and spiritual training to be glowing centers of love and light in their homes all over the land; or to meet with proficiency the great demand in government, private, and mission schools, for physical directors.

This, from the constitution of the associations every where, shows that their supreme object is to train the women of the countries where the association is at work, to be leaders among their own people. It is never the plan to offer a cut and dried system, but rather to seek, by all means, to understand the life of the women and to adapt the association to their needs and customs.

It is a long list the girls and the immediate agent in China of women coming and going every day



The upper picture shows a class in physical education at the Zung Tsen Private School for Girls instructed by Miss Geng Mel-shun, dean of the Y. W. C. A. training school for physical education.

The center picture shows a sewing class in the local association.

The lower picture shows a group of Wayside street youngsters enjoying a garden party.

and all day long makes 11a Kuinsan women passing through the city, and Road one of the busiest spots in even to a few for longer periods.

The playground work for children in the garden of Madame Nyeh was an outgrowth of a neighborhood bible class. An eager group of riddles now come to the association itself for drill and supervised play.

All this takes money, as any one knows!

There are some sources of income,

(and it would be a favor for readers to ask for the newly-issued folder, containing the yearly budgets) and the salaries of all the foreign secretaries are met in full, by their home land associations. At present there are secretaries at work in China

from Great Britain, Sweden, Australia, United States and Canada.

But, after all, there is a certain amount of support which, in work of this kind for a community, must be met by community—and it always is, as soon as the needs are known and understood.

Beginning on Monday—tomorrow—the women of the board of the Shanghai Y.W.C.A. and those of the China National Committee will, together, undertake a campaign of education among those who are, or might be, interested, with a view to raising \$5,000, the sum needed to complete the budgets.

There will be ten teams, of eight women each, the leaders of the teams being: Mrs. Luke Chang, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Ling, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Rugh, Mrs. Sung, Mrs. S. K. Tsao, Miss Mamie Tong, Mrs. F. K. Tsao, and Miss Su Mei Yin.

It is said that "if you would do anything permanent for a man, you must do it before he is a man." As this organization works entirely with youth surely every one who believes in the importance to the progress of the world of the next generation, will be ready and willing to give freely of time and thought and money—all three or any one—as he has the ability.



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GERMANY'S BACK-BONE BROKEN, SAYS STOVAL

Minister To Switzerland, Called Home By Lansing, Reports Situation Acute

REVULSION AGAINST WAR

Wilson Note A Revelation—
Swiss In Need Of Food Supplies

New York, October 12.—Pleasant A. Stoval, Minister to Switzerland, brought word yesterday upon his return to this country after four years spent in the center of Europe's colossal struggle, that the backbone of German resistance has been broken and that the end is approaching.

President Wilson's indirect message to the Kaiser's armies contained in his reply to the Pope that the United States is warning upon the German Government and not upon the German people, has struck home. "I do not see how soon the end will come," Minister Stoval declared, "but I am convinced Germany is on her last decline."

Minister Stoval has observed the war from the vantage ground of neutral Switzerland, hemmed in completely by belligerent armies. For two years this nation of 3,000,000 has been a refuge for prisoners taken by English, French and German troops, those prisoners being sent thence by mutual agreement of the nations concerned to receive hospital care. In that time, through a difficult series of diplomacy, the Swiss have preserved their neutrality, and have earned the appellation "the Good Samaritans of Europe."

Minister Stoval has been in a position to know more of the facts regarding Germany's staying powers in the conflict than perhaps any other agent of the Federal Administration. He was called home by Secretary Lansing ostensibly to urge that the United States take steps to relieve the food shortage in Switzerland, but there will be exceptional value in his report on the belligerent nations to the State Department.

In the weeks just preceding his departure from Berne, the Swiss capital, a month ago Minister Stoval observed a change in the attitude of the German people toward the prosecution of the war. Though he quoted only the generally known facts of Reichstag disputes, and the growth of Socialism in the Dual Empire, he admitted that he has other facts based on intimate knowledge of German economic conditions that substantiate his belief that Germany's greatest aggression is past.

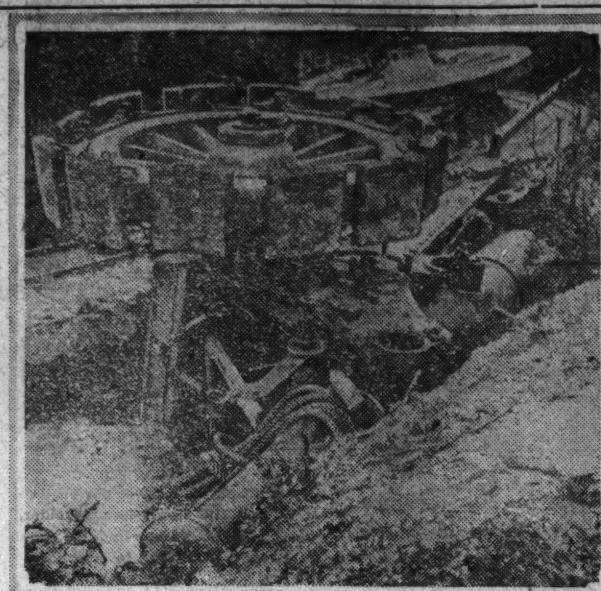
Effect of Wilson Note
The effect of President Wilson's note was tremendous," he said. "It struck home to the German people in a remarkable way." The envoy said since the publication of that note the revulsion against the war has been spreading rapidly through the Kaiser's hosts. There is no doubt about the economic straits in which Germany now finds itself, he said. "The situation is acute." Until he reports to Secretary Lansing Mr. Stoval will not elaborate these statements.

Of Switzerland's part in giving comfort to prisoners of all belligerents the diplomat had much to say. In spite of German, French and Italian influence Swiss nationality has been preserved, and a force of 250,000 men watches the borders constantly to prevent the passage of contraband.

When French people were turned out of northern France and sought refuge in southern France they came through Switzerland. There they were cared for, fed and comforted till they could continue the journey. "The story of Switzerland in this war is one of the most remarkable ever recorded," Minister Stoval said. "Their willingness to play the part of the Good Samaritan, smothering their own prejudices in the call of nationalism, and the exercise of broad sympathies for the wounded who were brought in to them from three fronts, is a notable chapter of history. There are about 25,000 prisoners, mostly French, but English and German too, now in Swiss hospitals. The Swiss people give entertainments constantly for them, and extend aid wherever it is needed. The hospitals are conducted by the Red Cross."

Paris More Cheerful
On the return trip Minister Stoval visited Paris, talked with General

Giant French Gun Overturned By Impact Of One Shell



WRECKED FRENCH GUN.

Man's ingenuity in the construction of death-dealing projectiles was long ago believed to have reached its limits. That this is not true is emphasized every day in the reports reaching us from the European battlefields.

Weapons, each more powerful than its predecessor, are constantly appearing, and the result of the de-

Pershing and saw American troops, the coming of the Americans has revived Paris, he said. There is no longer the appearance of abject mourning that marked the city earlier in the war. There are many English and American soldiers on the streets, and an air of gayety is prevalent.

In London, where Minister Stoval remained for nearly two weeks, a number of German air raids took place. London takes its air raids as it does its tea, he said, showing no alarm and displaying no particular interest. The first indication of a raid usually comes from the fire of the anti-aircraft guns and a telephone call from the hotel office announcing an "air raid, you know sir."

Regarding the Swiss food situation Minister Stoval declared there is need for the United States to send ships at once. Supplies that have ordinarily come from France and Germany are cut off. Germany has also been unable to supply Switzerland with the usual amount of coal, and in consequence some trains have ceased to run.

GORKY ANSWERS HIS CRITICS

Says That Although He Opposes The War He Is Not Aiding Germany

In an open letter printed in Russian newspapers recently received in Stockholm, Maxim Gorky indignantly denies Vladimir Burtzel's implication that Gorky, through his support of the Bolsheviks, is aiding the cause of Kaiser Wilhelm. In his answer to Burtzel the famous Russian writer says:

"I tell you and those who are inspiring you—for you, yourself, are hardly capable of committing a vile deed—that I and my comrades will continue to write and talk as we have done before. This is really too much a matter of course to require any particular emphasis."

"Only a crazy or dishonorable man can assert that my paper, New Life, serves the interests of Germany. The New Life serves the interests of the International Democracy, of Socialism, of culture. It has always energetically opposed every effort, either from the Right or the Left, to awaken the lower instincts of the masses. It regards the war as a world disaster, as a fatal thing for European civilization, as a catastrophe unchained by the greediness of the capitalists of all countries. I tell you again, Burtzel, that only a crazy or dishonorable man can accuse me of treason to the nation."

The charge that roused Gorky's wrath was made by Burtzel, the

JUGO-SLAVS TO USE OUR FLAG IN WAR

Preparing To Join Allies On The
Salonica Front, Says
Dr. Hinkovitch

ARDENT FOR A NEW NATION

Many Will Fight Beside Serians, To Win Freedom From Austria

Washington, October 13.—Emphasizing what he regards as the vital importance of developing a strong campaign against Germany on the Balkan front, Dr. Hinkovitch, who has been working in this country for a union of Southern Slavs of Austria with Serbia, asserted in an interview here today that Jugo-Slav volunteers from the United States were preparing to fight Austria-Hungary under the American flag.

Dr. Hinkovitch, who was a Croatian in the Hungarian Parliament and a Deputy in the Croatian Parliament, and is a member of the London Jugo-Slav Committee, says he thinks that the Balkans, which he describes as the "gate of the East," are considered by Germany more vitally important than the Franco-Belgian front of the Russian frontier. He argues that if Germany is able to retain the Balkan front she will ultimately win the war, and that its retention by the Teutons would mean another war in time but that the erection of a Jugo-Slav State would serve as an effective barrier against German dreams of conquest and ambition.

The whole Jugo-Slav race, Dr. Hinkovitch said, was united at present, but united in slavery. Many of its members who have had the opportunity have joined the Servian and allied armies, and 150,000 Austro-Hungarian Jugo-Slavs taken prisoners by Russia have organized themselves into three volunteer divisions and are now fighting against their former masters.

"I came to America," said Dr. Hinkovitch, "with the purpose of advocating the Jugo-Slav cause, America's great sympathies for Serbia have

found already a magnificent expression in her financial help and her admirable work for the distressed population and the war prisoners. But I should wish to see these sympathies extended to all Jugo-Slavs and the motives widened from pure humanity to a political character.

"In the United States there are about 700,000 Jugo-Slavs. Thousands of them are in the American army, and other thousands are waiting the moment to join the Servians on the Salonica front. Last August I had the opportunity as representative of the Jugo-Slav Committee in London of participating with Colonel Ellis, an American, in a celebration on behalf of a Jugo-Slav volunteer battalion on its way from America to the Salonica front.

"You see, America is already supporting morally the Jugo-Slav cause, and what is exceedingly interesting, is virtually at war with Austria-Hungary. The Jugo-Slav volunteers from America will fight under the American flag against Austria-Hungary."



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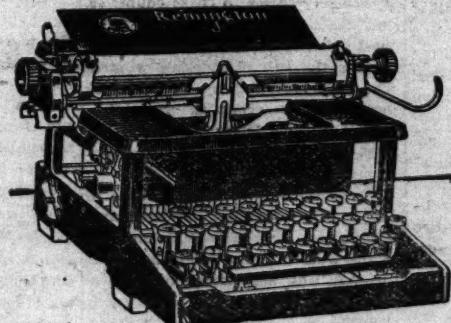
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Sheng Kung-pao Funeral Today Will Be Shanghai's Most Gorgeous Pageant

All the Pomp of the Corteges of Manchu Days to Be Renewed; Leave Bubbling Well at 1 p.m.

A funeral procession as impressive as any of those rites performed in honor of the Manchu emperors in Peking will be seen in Shanghai this afternoon when the remains of the late Mr. Sheng Hsuan-hui—popularly known as Sheng Kung-pao on account of the title of imperial tutor conferred on him by the Ching Dynasty—will be conveyed from his Bubbling Well Road mansion to the King Li Yuen wharf, where a special steamer has been chartered for the conveyance of the body to Soochow.

The procession will start from the Bubbling Well Road residence at 1 o'clock and pass along the following roads: Nanking Road to Kwangse Road; Kwangse Road to Foochow Road, then to the Bund and the French Bund. Traffic for vehicles except the tram cars on the routes will be stopped for the procession between 1 and 4 o'clock.

The affair will be essentially old-fashioned, if not strictly modeled after the Ta Ching style. Most of the participants will wear costumes dating prior to the inauguration of the Republic. The procession will consist of seventeen sections, each of which will be a lengthy exhibition in itself. They are divided in accordance with their interests. Among others, the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Co., the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., the Commercial Bank of China, the San Sing Cotton Spinning Mill and the Nanyang College will have individual sections.

Sixty-two specially trained Manchus and eighteen reserves have journeyed down from Peking to carry the coffin shoulder high in real Peking fashion, steadily and with perfect grace. The carriers will wear unique costumes, consisting of a green embroidered coat, a pair of red trousers and a conical hat decorated with a lengthy pheasant feather.

Decorations and special honors granted by the last dynasty to Shen Kung-pao will be displayed along the procession. These will include the sedan chair allowed to be used within the Forbidden City, eight certificates of high rank and large characters from the penmanship of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu and the First Order of the Rising Sun, granted him by the Emperor of Japan.

Twelve Peking musicians will play strange strains during the march on instruments which are obsolete in this part of China. The manager of the Peking branch of the Commercial Bank of China has contributed a large number of floral figures, including sedan chairs, ten umbrellas, twelve human figures and two immense lions, completely made out of flowers. Other fancy work in this line made locally are automobiles, carriages, tablets, flags and household furniture.

Paper works of the most artistic and elaborate kind ever on exhibition will be displayed. These

AUSTRIANS SEEK PEACE TO END GERMAN YOKE

Count Czernin's Speech Interpreted As An Appeal To Rest Of World

REVIVAL OF WAR SPIRIT?

They Point Out That Armies Have Been Recuperated By A Long Rest

By Cyril Brown

Stockholm, October 7.—Austria-Hungary today is wavering at the parting of the ways, according to reliable information.

The significant inwardness of Count Czernin's peace plea lies in the fact that it was addressed to and applauded by an audience essentially anti-German. Austria-Hungary has long chafed under the yoke in which military necessity until now has confined her. The prospect of continued subjection to German dictation throughout a long war and even into peace times, more and more has galled Austria-Hungary.

There long has been, in addition to a naturally growing peace yearning of the overburdened masses, a powerful, crescent desire for peace, which means only a breaking loose from Germany. This has been a tremendous motive power behind Austria-Hungary's peace offensive. In particular, it explains the persistency with which Count Czernin has been backed by the peace Kaiser, Karl.

A Last Desperate Bid

No longer its own military master, Austria at least has tried to make a last desperate bid for its own soul by seizing the diplomatic initiative and taking the diplomatic bit in its own teeth.

Immediate peace emancipation from Germany or continuance of the war with complete loss of independence are the only alternatives Austria-Hungary can see. In the light of Austria-Hungary's dilemma, according to well informed insiders,

Count Czernin's speech must be regarded as a hypothetical declaration of independence. It is interpreted as a subtle appeal to the rest of the world, with England and America in the first line, to save Austria from the grip of the mailed fist by the only means she can think of—immediate peace with ultimate disarmament, particularly with an anxious eye to the dismemberment of Germany.

Count Czernin's speech was the last alarm-cry, the last appeal of an honest man stemming himself against forces which he knows soon will prove too strong for him and will overwhelm him," a Hungarian patriot interpreted for The World Correspondent.

Czernin has against him the Pan-Germans and annexationists in Hungary, who claim a revival of the war spirit there. Opinion among these classes is that both Austria and Hungary should demand annexations in compensation for sacrifices, if it is necessary to fight.

Driving the Russians out of Bokhara, they say, not only sent spirits soaring throughout Austria, but afforded the armies a long period of rest and recuperation, particularly the Hungarians. These, they declare, are now in fine fighting trim. Soldiers over forty-six have been released and sent home, though only fathers of large families are being similarly spared by imperial decree. Food conditions in Hungary, the annexationists say, are improved. The "meatless day," they declare is no more.

PEACE PRESSURE STILL HIGH

Peace pressure is still high, however, particularly among the masses, and Count Czernin's speech was received with wild Magyar enthusiasm. On the other hand, the annexationists aver, this peace pressure is diminishing daily as the movement favoring annexation grows. They recall that Servia was an ancient Hungarian province, and that Rumania too belonged to Hungary, and declare Hungary should follow Germany's annexationist aims.

Clever writers are endeavoring to spread a propaganda which insists that the Hungarian national spirit is beginning to take a strong Pan-

Hungary turn, and that as soon as an unfavorable echo of Count Czernin's speech is heard from their enemies, the people of Austria-Hungary will change their views and demand an offensive continuance of the war, with Italy as the next victim.

TOKIO MUSTN'T IMPEDE OPERATIONS OF ALLIES

Kokumin Warns Transport Of Troops May Affect The Shipping Situation

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, November 16.—In an editorial on the despatch of Japanese troops to Europe, the Kokumin says:

"It is a question entirely for our own decision. We are fighting the Austrians and Germans and should never hesitate to seize any and every opportunity to beat the enemy. The dangers and sacrifice therefore are of no consequence. We must aim at achieving decisive results but at the same time we must carefully avoid anything interfering or impeding the plans and operations of the Allies on account of our efforts. It is important to remember that our Allies' shipping must not be affected on account of the transporting of our troops and munitions."

CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

Because it poisons the system, causing sick headaches, biliousness, torpid complexion, disordered digestion. Dispel constipation, regulate the liver, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health.

PINKETTES

Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

ARDMORE TORPEDOED
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—The City of Cork Steam Packet Company's steamer Ardmore (1,304 tons) has been torpedoed off the Coast of Ireland. The engineer room staff was killed by the explosion and 22 of the crew drowned. The Captain and six others of the crew were picked up after spending a

terrible night clinging to an upturned boat.

RAID LONDON PACIFISTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—There have been seven police raids on pacifist propaganda centers in London during the last two days. Huge quantities of literature have been seized.

DELCO-LIGHT

The boat is doubly attractive if it is well lighted. DELCO-LIGHT is a complete and very compact power plant, with a capacity of 40 to 50 lights, for yachts, motor boats, sailing vessels, house-boats or country homes, or club houses.

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Our Coffee is sold in paper bags, not in expensive tins; therefore, it costs less.

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ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	R.	Fast	R.	3rd	Local	Fast	R.	3rd	Local	Fast	R.	3rd	Local	Fast	R.	3rd	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	... dep.	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING	... dep.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
SOOCHOW	... dep.	8.41	11.29	12.20	14.55	18.18	20.10	1.08	TIENTSIN	... arr.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
WUHUA	... dep.	9.02	12.24	13.24	15.55	19.27	20.20	2.08	CENTRAL	... dep.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
CHONGMING	... dep.	8.50	11.22	12.22	14.55	18.18	20.20	2.08	TSINANFU	... dep.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
TANYANG	... dep.	8.6	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	... ...	2.12	NANKING	... dep.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
CHINKIANG	... dep.	9.16	12.62	14.55	17.17	18.22	... ...	2.08	CHINKIANG	... dep.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
NANJING	... arr.	11.12	14.15	15.30	19.13	19.50	... ...	2.08	TANYANG	... dep.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
TSINANFU	... dep.	8.06	11.22	12.22	14.55	18.18	20.20	2.08	TSOOCHEW	... dep.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
TIEN-TSIN	... arr.	1.31	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	WUHUA	... dep.	8.15	9.10	11.28	13.38	15.00	16.00	16.50	17.55	18.50
CENTRAL	... dep.	17.00	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	SHANGHAI NORTH	... arr.	12.16	10.16	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	21.50	22.55	23.50
PEKING	... arr.	19.50	P.M. R.	... ...	... ...	... ...</										

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 17, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	72.7—Mex. \$139.65
@ 98½—Tls. 101.53	
Mex. Dollars Market rate ...	72.4
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 2.80	
Bar Silver 42½	
Copper Cash per tael 1793	
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4—Tls. 4.92	
exch. @ 72.7—Mex. \$6.77	
Peking Bar ..... .08	
Native Interest ..... .08	

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 43½d.	
Bank Rate of Discount 5%	
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m.s. %	
4 m.s. %	
6 m.s. %	
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.52	
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4768	
Consols £.—	

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/13	
London Demand 4/18	
India (nominal) T.T. 287½	
Paris T.T. 564½	
Paris Demand 565½	
New York T.T. 97½	
New York Demand 97½	
Hongkong T.T. 71	
Japan T.T. 52½	
Batavia T.T. 227½	

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cds. 4/21	
London 4 m.s. Doy. 4/25	
London 6 m.s. Cds. 4/31	
London 6 m.s. Doy. 4/38	
Paris 4 m.s. 58½	
New York 4 m.s. 101½	

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

HK. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/21	£1
" 1 @ 574 = Francs 6.38	
" 1 No quotation Marks 5.21	
" 0.90 @ 99½ Gold \$1	
" 1 @ 51½ Yen 2.15	
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.49	
" 1 @ 71½ Roubles 7.95	
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50	
Nominal.	

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, November 17, 1917.	
Official	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 13.75	
Almas Tls. 10.25	
Bukits Tls. 3.50	
Reaph Tls. 1.00	
Samagagas Tls. 0.87½	
Senawangs Tls. 12.00	
Java Consolidated Tls. 17.25	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London. November 15.—Today's rubber prices were:—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 6d. Paid.	
January to March: 2s. 8d. Buyers.	
Tendency of Market: Steady.	
Previous Quotation, London, November 14:—	
Spot: 2s. 6d. Paid.	
January to March: 2s. 8d. Buyers.	
Tendency of Market: Steadier, after flat.	
London. November 16.—Today's rubber prices were:—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 6d. Value.	
January to March: 2s. 7d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market: Very Dull.	
Previous Quotation, London, November 15:—	
Spot: 2s. 6d. Paid.	
January to March: 2s. 8d. Buyers.	
Tendency of Market: Steady.	

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents regarding the rubber auctions held on Wednesday, November 14:—	
No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$111 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2d. in London.	
No. 1 Crepe \$110 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2d. in London.	
Market depressed chiefly owing to principal buyers not in the market, low grade down to about \$25. Offered 822 tons sold 207 tons.	

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Blisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—	
The local Race Meeting was held on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant, and these days were practically observed as holidays on the Stock Exchange. There is no change to report since the issue of our last report. The market continues very dull indeed, and the business passing is almost negligible.	

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current rates.	
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.	
M. DEMETS, Manager for China.	

FRAZAR & CO.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, October 31, and November 1: Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet.	Singapore per picul.
Smoked Fine Ribbed. @ \$121/117	
Smoked Good Ribbed. 117/105	
Smoked Fine Plain. 112/110	
Smoked Good Plain. Nil	
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed. Nil	
Unsmoked Good. Nil	
Unsmoked Fine Plain. Nil	
Unsmoked Good. Nil	
Fine Pale Crepe. 124/120	
Fine Pale Thin. 119/108	
Good Pale Blanket. 92/80	
Fine Brown. 109/95	
Fine Brown. 96/80	
Fine Dark. 87/60	
Bark. 75/45	
Scrap.	
Virgin and Pressed. 72/45	
Loose. 50	
Catalogued for sale Pcls. 18,171 (about 1,082 tons).	
Sold Pcls. 9,297 (about 553 tons).	

Our auction started yesterday with a fairly good demand for nearly all grades, but at the close of the day the tendency was rather easier. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold yesterday morning at \$121 to \$120, and Fine Pale Crepe at \$124 to \$123. In the afternoon Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet was firm at \$121, whereas Fine Pale Crepe only touched \$123. Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet was not in demand, but Good Pale Crepe was readily taken up. Unsmoked Sheet was in small supply, but no lots were sold in the auction on account of sellers' limits being too high. To start with medium and lower Crepes met with a slightly better demand than at the last auction, but later on the interest slackened off, and prices were on an average the same as last week. Scrap was neglected.

The sale was continued this morning and lasted throughout the day. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold freely at \$120 to \$118, and Fine Pale Crepe at \$123 to \$121, and lower grades were rather cheaper than yesterday. The tendency is steady at the lower level.

(Meyer and Meador).

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 9th inst. White Silk.—The market has ruled very quiet, closing easier.

Tailee Filature.—Buffalo, A. B., Tls. 625, 675.

Tantie New Style.—Gold Horse, Ex. Tls. 637½. Gold Sheep, Ex. Tls. 637½.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENSIN.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Dully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the town's life and business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling.

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowdell, Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

НЬ СВЪДЪНЮ Русскии
Покипателей

Честь имъеть предложить для немедленной доставки, подходящие для Русского рынка, нижеизложенные Товары: Сахаринъ, въ кристалихъ 550° сладости, Гематинъ, Шварцо. Готовая обувь, Шерстяные материи, Стальные пластиинки, Скобиные товары, Кофе, Кожа, и различные другие товары.

Легкие товары можемъ пересыпать по экспрессу или по почтѣ.

Намъ было бы желательно списаться съ покупателемъ которые заинтересованы покупкой различныхъ Товаровъ и которые въ состояніи финансировать данные заказы.

Корреспонденцію можемъ вести по Русски и по Азиатскому.

О подробностяхъ
обратитесь

Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Resumption of Through Bookings.

On and from the 15th instant the through booking of passengers to stations on the Northern Railways will be resumed. For the present the up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 23 hours, and the Down Through Express will arrive at Shanghai North at 7 a.m.

By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
15843

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness. 26 North Szechuan Road (opposite Quinton Road).

Central Bureau of Liquidation
of the
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

14 The Bund.

15881

Anna de Revers
Michiara

Renowned Italian opera singer, who has appeared at all the principal theatres in Europe and America, and now returned from a successful tour through Australia, is prepared to give singing lessons to ladies and gentlemen by the real Italian method.

Also undertakes voice training and teaching full opera parts for the stage.

Apply to 45 Boone Road, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

15724

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS
(Foreign Settlement)

Sheng Kung Pao's Funeral Procession
TODAY, the 18th inst., from 1 p.m. until the procession has passed east of Mohawk Road the following alterations will be made in the Tramway service.

(1) Route No. 1 (Bubbling Well and Bund) will run via Sinza and Chekiang Roads.

(2) Route No. 2 Rifle Range and Carter Road, and Route No. 3 Carter Road and Chekiang Road (South End), will run as one route via Bubbling Well Road but using only the south track in Bubbling Well Road west of Mohawk Road and the west track in Carter Road.

D. MCCOLL,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction
Company, Ltd.

2 North Soochow Road,
16th November, 1917.

New French Government
4% Perpetual Loan.

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions at best rate of exchange and granting all facilities for the above loan, particulars of which are as follows:

Price of issue: Fcs. 68.60 for 100 francs nominal.

Date of issue: 26th November, 1917.

Cash subscriptions will be allotted in full.

Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French War Securities:

Bons de la Defense Nationale.

Obligations de la Defense Nationale.

Rente 3½% Amortisable.

The New Loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

15783

When you think
of

Szechuan Province

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

HILL'S
is THE place

Where you can get
Wool Underwear, Sweaters, Wool Socks and Stockings, Harris Tweeds and Homespuns, Bed and Table Linen, Towels, etc.

At Very Low Prices
H. G. HILL & CO.
119 Szechuan Road.

THE CHINA LAND &
FINANCE CO., LTD.

10 Canton Road

TO - LET

NEW houses in Studley Avenue, Baikal Road, hot and cold water, kitchen range, enamelled baths.

Telephone to us—Central 2601, or write to 10 Canton Road.

15722

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuan Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuan Road Extension.

2 Mows near North Szechuan Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

International Recreation Club

40th and 41st Gymkhana Meetings
24th November & 1st December, 1917.

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 20th November, 1917, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application from the under-

signed.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG, Secretary
15881

THE SAVOY HOTEL

SPECIAL CABARET DINNER
EVERY EVENING.

Music and Vaudeville during dinner from 7 to 9 p.m.

Dancing and Variety entertainment from 9 p.m. to midnight.

Music By The Savoy Orchestra

Appearing Saturday and Sunday evening, for the first time in Shanghai, Suseanka and Vladimir Zaschin, Classic Musicians and Vocal Artists, late of the Conservatoire of Music, Moscow.

L. T. Slicker, in Ragtime Songs, accompanied by Chorus.

Price Of Dinner Including
Entertainment \$1.50

General Admission to after dinner dance free. Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request. Telephone No. 2510.

15882

Fresh Russian Provisions
Received:

Don't miss your opportunity of getting them cheaply!

RED CAVIAR at 60 cents per pound
SMOKED SALMON at 50 cents per pound, etc., etc., etc.

GODKIN'S RUSSIAN PROVISION
STORE,
918 Broadway.

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

To obviate possible trouble and inconvenience to consumers, the Gas Company calls special attention to the necessity there is, during the Winter months, for providing against the possible freezing of the water in the meters. All meters in exposed positions should be carefully covered, by being boxed in and packed round with sawdust, or in some such manner.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 12th November, 1917.

15825

THE SHANGHAI SANITARIUM

ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC

The Opening of Offices and Treatment Rooms

At 162a Bubbling Well Road,

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Battle Creek Sanitarium (U. S. A.)

System of dietetic, hydrotherapeutic, and Electro.

Therapeutic Treatments a speciality.

15826

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Nov. 18th.

RICHARD AND GLADIE

Introducing the latest novelty dances, also burlesque on Charlie Chaplin.

THE STORM

Another great Pathé Film, featuring M. Signoret, the great French Actor.

Pathé's American Gazette "Life With the Nomadic Laplanders"

More interesting this issue

Annals of the War "A Great Detective"

A splendid series from the trenches Ham and Bud Comedy.

MATINEE, TODAY, at 3 p.m.

15722

13th and 14th Episodes of
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2485.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24s Kiangs Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

15831

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT

Special Picture Programme

and for November 18th and 19th, and

MATINEE TODAY

The incomparable

MARY PICKFORD

in a drama of humanity

"THE ETERNAL GRIND"

CAST OF CHARACTERS

MARY	MARY PICKFORD
Amy	Loretta Blakie
John	John Bowers
Owen	John Cain
Ernest	James Wharton
	J. A. Hall

REVIEW

Mary Pickford has scored her greatest triumphs on the screen in such productions of the Famous Players Film Company as "Madame Butterfly," "The Little Minister," to name but two. In "The Eternal Grind," however, Miss Pickford plays a totally different role, certain to become one of her most popular impersonations—the capable, undaunted, powerful personality which rises unfailingly to meet every crisis in a life of hardship. She is a factory girl, one of whose sisters is a moral weakling and the other a chronic invalid. Against the grasping and brutal owner of the factory in which she is employed, against his vicious young son who victimizes her sister and against the terrible disease that is gradually crushing her other sister, the indomitable will of the resolute factory girl wages ceaseless warfare. It is by far the greatest character which Miss Pickford has presented on the screen and one in the ultimate triumph of which every real human heart will rejoice.



Showing on Nov. 20th,
JOHN BARRYMORE
IN
"THE LOST BRIDEGLROOM"



GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 19	5:00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	8:00	New France	Shinjo maru	Jap.	Alexander
Dec 14	8:00	Tacoma & Seattle	Tokuwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	8:00	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
22	8:00	San Francisco	Kore maru	Jap.	Alexander
24	8:00	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaia maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 18	11:00	Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
18	5:00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	Am. Alexander
20	8:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
21	8:00	Kobe & Osaka	Kanaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
22	8:00	Nagasaki	Penza	Eng. E. V. F.
24	8:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
26	8:00	Kobe	Kashima maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec 1	8:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
4	8:00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 21	11:00	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
23	8:00	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 18	noon	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br. B. & S
19	6:00	Ningpo	Halipkin	Br. B. & S
19	6:00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsia	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
20	4:00	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
20	1:00	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. I. M. & Co.
20	1:00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wusung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
20	1:00	A.M. Foochow	Kwangtsh	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
20	1:00	Hongkong & Canton	Kelsing maru	Jap. O. S. K.
22	1:00	Takao via Foochow & K'lung	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
22	1:00	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Tokwa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
24	1:00	Hongkong	Shenking	Br. B. & S.
26	1:00	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
27	1:00	D.L. Hongkong & Canton		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 19	noon	Newchwang	Hoihow	Br. B. & S.
20	noon	W.h.w. C'fou & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
20	1:00	D.L. Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap. S. M. R.
20	1:00	D.L. Dalny	Sakai maru	Jap. S. M. R.
20	1:00	P.M. Tsinqua & Dalny	Issian maru	Jap. 4.M.R.
20	1:00	2:00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'stin	Wusung	Br. B. & S.
22	1:00	Vladivostock	Pensha	Eng. R.V.F.
23	1:00	7:00 Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.
25	1:00	Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 18	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangtsoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br. B. & S
19	M.N.	do	Kiangwab	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N.	do	Loonqwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
20	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Foyans	Br. B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Sulyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
22	M.N.	do	Luey	Br. B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Meikin	Br. B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Tetung	Br. B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Ton. Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 17	Ningpo	Kiangtsoo	2012 Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KIWIW	
17	Hongkong	Fengtien	1570 Br. B. & S.	CNW	
17	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428 Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
17	Amoy	Kwangping	1244 Br. K. M. A.		
17	Hankow	Tsengtah	475 Br. C.I. & E.L. Co.		
17	Japan	Takao maru	1434 Jap. N.Y.K.		
17	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756 Jap. N.Y.K.		
17	Hankow	Tungting	1284 Br. B. & S.	CNW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton. Flag	Agents
Nov 17	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'stin	Fengtien	1073 Br. B. & S.	
17	Hongkong	Hsinming	1428 Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	Tientsin	Kwangping	1244 Br. K. M. A.	
17	Wanchow via Ningpo	Pooch	631 Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	Japan	Wawata maru	8662 Jap. N.Y.K.	
17	Amoy & Kiangtsoo	Tsengtah maru	1369 Eng. P.M.S.S.C.	
17	Hongkong & Manila	Ensor	5817 Am. P.M.S.S.C.	
17	Hongkong	Paul Lecat	7546 Br. Cie M. M.	
17	Hankow	Kiangtsoo	2012 Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtsoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, November 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtsoo, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf, on Tuesday, November 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, November 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyl, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 19, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, November 18, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, November 20, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, November 20, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keeling Maru, Capt. T. Kamiishi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszeopu wharf on Nov. 22, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday November 27

SHIPPING**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

* For Liverpool.

Tons

KAGA MARU 12,500

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Nov. 20

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Nov. 24

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Nov. 27

CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Dec. 1

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Dec. 4

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagi, Nov. 22

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Salto, Nov. 29

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU 19,000 Nov. 26

FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

AKI MARU 12,500 Nov. 19, 1917

TANGO MARU 14,000 Dec. 18

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusein Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusein, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail Mail Luxe Miles ↓ Feking-Mukden Line ↑ Mail Mail Mail

101 8. B. S. 200 0 dep. Peking arr. 2200 1960 102.

208 865 300 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1883 1700 780

2345 1112 686 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1880 1688 710

2350 1117 640 dep. Tientsin-East arr. 1880 1645 705

000 1125 650 dep. Mukden arr. 2300 2000 1045

1910 520 230 524 dep. dep. dep.

Local Mail 5. 3. 0 dep. Tientsin-East arr. 1705 1610

725 110 271 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1655 1600

745 120 1547 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1631 1547

1145 1500 78 dep. Tsingchow dep. 1332 1221

1445 174 148 dep. Techow dep. 1048 928

1801 202 148 dep. Tsinanfu dep. 806 640

7. 220 dep. Tsinanfu : 8.

8 2021 266 dep. Tsinanfu arr. 758 1812

1009 2231 318 dep. Tsinanfu dep. 601 1542

1300 038 318 dep. Yenchiowu dep. 349 1311

1315 018 377 dep. Yenchiowu arr. 339 1256

1356 316 377 dep. Linchow dep. 120 1083

1816 450 377 dep. Huchowfu dep. 2336 810

9. 420 dep. Huchowfu arr. : 10.

650 457 dep. Huchowfu arr. 2329 2007

1166 835 523 dep. Pengpu arr. 1953 1442

1204 810 600 dep. Pengpu arr. 1946 1428

1657 1182 600 dep. Chuchow arr. 1643 928

1841 1300 631 dep. Pekow arr. 1590 725

Express Express Luxe Miles ↓ Tientsin-Pukow Line ↑ Express Express Local 6.

16. B. S. 10. B. S. 0 dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. 1410 15.

2300 1480 0 dep. Nanking arr. 1415 650

700 2180 198 dep. Shanghai-North dep. 755 2300

Yenchiowu Tsingchow Branch Line Linchow-Tsouching Branch Line

930 136 2130 4. Yenchiowu 6. 1230 2030 730 110 1800 10. Linchow 8. 810 1410 2100

1028 1455 2130 4. Yenchiowu 52. 1126 1888 386 1219 1908 10. Tsouching 7. 732 1302 198

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

200 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service

4 - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. * - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Huchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Clemenceau Succeeds In Forming Ministry**Will Himself Be At War Office; Is Called 'Tiger' For Vehement Disposition**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 18.—M. Clemenceau has formed a Cabinet which includes:

Premier and Minister of War, M. Clemenceau; Minister of Justice, M. Mail; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon; Minister of the Interior, M. Pams; Minister of Finance, M. Klots; Minister of Marine, M. Geo. Leygues; Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel; Minister of Munitions, M. Loucheur; Minister of the Colonies, M. Simon.

London, November 18.—After the

downfall of M. Painlevé, who is an able administrator but a nonentity when confronting the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, who is nicknamed "the Tiger" owing to the vehemence of his disposition and the fury of his attacks on his adversaries, became

marked out by public opinion for the premiership.

The present crisis is regarded as demanding a man of action and wide experience.

M. Clemenceau has selected a number of tried men as his colleagues but as Premier and Minister of War he overshadows them all, apart from his commanding ability. Even the section of Socialists appears to be disinclined to show immediate hostility to the new Cabinet, in which the Socialists are not represented.

Xmas tide is drawing near, and in order to help solve the annual problem of: "What shall I buy as a present?" Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. have produced, in their charming "Peony Calendar," something which is moderate in price, artistic in appearance, of great utility and, above all, certain to please the recipient.

Magistrate G. W. King of the British Police Court yesterday passed sentence on two British subjects,

Tian and Jack Poingard, on the charge of pawning stolen goods. Jack Poingard was bound over for two years and Tian sentenced to three months' hard labor.

The facile and irrepressible high-wayman has introduced another innovation.

Friday night three men entered a dwelling on Mohawk Road. They were armed with water-pistols and squirted ammonia solution or some similar overpowering fluid into the faces of the inmates, escaping with \$800 in money and jewelry, to an equal amount before the discomfited victims had recovered. The robbery was not reported until 18 hours later.

In reply M. Venizelos said that the great majority of the Greeks disapproved the treacherous policy of their ex-King and no check suffered by the British would alter the faith of Greece in the ultimate victory of the Allies.

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Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11:30 a.m. Registration at 11:30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 11:30 a.m. and for the Russian post office.

Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8:30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m.

B Postal money orders until 2 p.m. and parcel post until 1 p.m.

C Parcel post 12 noon.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3:30 p.m.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

F Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

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Auctions

Korean Cabinets and Curios

L. MOORE & CO., Ltd.

(Established 1874)
Have been favoured with instructions
to sell by Public Auction within
their Salesrooms on

Wednesday, 21st, inst.,
at 10 a.m.
a number of

Korean Cabinets:

Brass Ware and Curios

including Large, Medium and Small Brassbound Cabinets, plain and inlaid, Korean brassbound stools, Brass vases, Shoes, Jars, Teapots, Bon-bon Boxes, Flower-pots, Stands, Tea-jars, Brass finger bowls, Brass Candlesticks, Korean Pipes, Hand-painted Screens, Smoker's table, Hats, &c., &c., &c., also

Record cabinets, Songdo Cabinets, Three decker Palace cabinets, Sideboards, Large, medium and small Brass Hall Candlesticks with butterfly shades, etc., etc.

On View on Tuesday and Morning of Sale.

WAR VACANCIES

There are more responsible positions vacant today—TWICE OVER—than there were three years ago and everyday more highly-paid positions become vacant go begging for TRAINED MEN.

WHY? Because the war is utilizing the best brains that the world can supply and industry—though short of leaders—is forced to produce even more than its normal output.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

Salesmanship
Advertising
Cotton Goods Mfr.
Woolen Goods Mfr.
Artistic
Navigation
Drilling
Surveying
Accounting
Stationery
Good English

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

offer

282 Courses Of Thorough Practical

Salary - Raising Training

Teach out this notice. Write your address on the margin. Also write the training that interests you if it is not in the above list. We will send you a free catalog and full information.

Write address
HERE—
11th NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

in one-lb pats
FRESH, PURE & DELICIOUS

Finest quality procurable

"Meadow" Brand

in one-lb pats
GOOD QUALITY PURE BUTTER

"L.L." TASMANIAN JAMS & FRUITS

Finest quality—made from only the finest selected fruit and pure cane sugar

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL STOREKEEPERS

TINNED BUTTER "BUTTERCUP" BRAND

Finest Australian

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5, Peking Rd.

Business and Official Notices



OVERSEAS CLUB

The attention of members is kindly drawn to the OLYMPIC THEATRE advertisement appearing upon page 17. The TOMMIES' XMAS FUND requires and deserves great support.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE

Lyceum Theatre

For a short season only
Commencing
Thursday, November 22nd
at 9.15 p.m.

EDGAR WARWICK

announces
The return of the Favourites

COURT CARDS

AND THEIR JOKER

On a World's Record Tour of 100,000,000,000 inches
Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Law
Plan at Mourie's. Open
Tomorrow Morning
Prices \$3.00, 2.00, 1.00

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemable on June 30, 1922.

The scrap will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

15882

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

On the invitation of the French Municipal Council, the Shanghai Horticultural Society will hold their Annual Chrysanthemum Flower Show in the Verdun Gardens (Avenue Joffre) on Friday, 23rd, and it will remain open on Saturday, the 24th.

ALL PROFITS WILL be given to French War Charities

THE SHANGHAI FILMS will be exhibited at the Show on Saturday.

A Band will be in attendance afternoon and evening on both days. Tea and other refreshments can be obtained in the Garden.

Admission Adults \$1.00.
Children 50 cents.

D. McGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary.

15888

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2nd Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —
OF QUALITY —

Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
78 Szechuan Road

NOTICE

During my temporary absence from Shanghai, Mr. C. G. O. Enklaar will be in charge of this office.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INS. CO.,
and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

R. A. Kreulen,
Manager a.i.
15873

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 267.

Passenger Through Traffic

(194/32).

The public are hereby notified that the line between Tientsin-West and Liangwangchuan has been restored wherefore, commencing on and from 15th November, 1917, through tickets, Tientsin to Fukow and vice versa, will be issued as usual and mail trains be run daily according to the following TIME TABLES:

DOWN TRAIN

Tientsin-East dep. 11.30 a.m.

Central arr. 11.40 "

" dep. 12.00 noon

Tsangchow arr. 6.35 p.m.

" dep. 6.50 "

Techow arr. 10.40 "

" dep. 10.52 "

Tsinanfu arr. 2.04 a.m.

" dep. 2.15 "

Yenchowfu arr. 6.35 "

" dep. 6.50 "

Hsuehchow arr. 11.00 "

" dep. 11.15 "

Pengpu arr. 3.22 p.m.

" dep. 3.32 "

Pukow arr. 7.58 "

UP TRAIN

Pukow dep. 9.00 a.m.

Pengpu arr. 1.25 p.m.

" dep. 1.35 "

Hsuehchow arr. 5.14 "

" dep. 5.25 "

Yenchowfu arr. 9.30 "

" dep. 9.45 "

Tsinanfu arr. 2.05 a.m.

" dep. 2.20 "

Techow arr. 5.30 "

" dep. 5.45 "

Tsangchow arr. 9.30 "

" dep. 9.50 "

Tientsin-Central arr. 4.28 p.m.

" dep. 4.55 "

Tientsin-East arr. 5.05 "

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 13, 1917.

15880

15881 N.24.

ZENG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY

MONOGRAM
NAME & ADDRESS
STEEL DIES—LAST
A LIFETIME

Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

WEST 1211 "THE MOTOR HOUSE"

FOR

MOTOR TROUBLES

H. S. HONGSBERG & CO., INC.

TO CONNOISSEURS

Fresh Shipment of Genuine and High Quality
PORT WINE, CHAMPAGNE, MUSCATEL, SHERRY and
VERY OLD COONAC

ALSO

BEST OPORTO TABLE WINE (Tinto) at \$6.00 per doz.

just received by

CASA DO POVO

WINE MERCHANTS

66, North Szechuan Road. Phone North 836.

A trial will convince you of the superior quality of our wines.

SEND THE ORDER TODAY.

15889

15888 N.25.

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

OFFICES TO LET

CORNER Museum and Hong



SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1917

ROWLEY-GRAFT WIN IN DOUBLES

Dfeat Clark And Wheen In
Finals Of French Club
Tennis Contest

TOURNAMENT ENDS TODAY

Ollerdessen And Wheen To Play
For Singles Champion-
ship At 2 o'clock

The finals in most of the events of
the Cercle Sportif Français tennis
tournament were played off yesterday.
The tournament, which has been com-
pletely successful, will be brought to
a close today.

In the Hardcourt Gentlemen's
Doubles Championship, H. S. Rowley
and A. J. Grant met St. G. R. Clark
and L. R. Wheen. The first set was
hotly contested and a very close
struggle was anticipated for the
championship honors. After however
losing this set 6-7, Clark and
Wheen completely broke down and
Rowley and Grant improved their
form. The last two sets were un-
eventful except perhaps for the fact
that the winners never even looked
like losing a game.

For the winners Rowley and Grant
played a sound and steady game, but
were never seriously pressed; as to
the losers all that can be said is that
they were completely off their game
in the last two sets. The score was
7-6, 6-0, 6-0.

In the Hardcourt Mixed Doubles
Championship, Mrs. Bryson and Toussaint
started off none too well and as
they were frequently out of position
Mrs. Prince punished them severely
and Ollerdessen played brilliantly
before the net, killing almost every-
thing that came his way and more.

Having won the first set fairly com-
fortably with 6-2, it seemed that Mrs.
Prince and Ollerdessen would at last
be successful in their attempt in the
Mixed Doubles, especially as Mrs.
Bryson and Toussaint showed little
improvement in the beginning of the
second set. Mrs. Prince and Oller-
dessen had either had luck in losing
a game where they were leading 40-15
in the middle of this set, which
instead of giving them a comfortable
lead put them on equal terms with
their opponents.

From this moment Mrs. Prince and
Ollerdessen seemed to have lost heart
and thereby gave Mrs. Bryson and
Toussaint an opportunity to recover.
Until then Mrs. Prince and Ollerdessen
played excellent mixed doubles, both
making very few mistakes.

Having won the second set, 6-4,
Mrs. Bryson seemed to have entirely
regained her confidence and put in
some telling work. Mrs. Bryson and
Toussaint completely reversed
his tactics from those he adopted in
the Grascourt Mixed Doubles.
Most of the time he was content with
staying behind and leaving it to his
partner to finish off weak returns, of
which duty she acquitted herself
admirably, especially in the third set,
which went to Mrs. Bryson and
Toussaint with 6-2, thereby giving them
the Mixed Championship.

Although the game was not always
of a very high standard, it was always
very attractive to watch and usually is
the case that in a Mixed Double a
lady plays the man successfully. There
were many exciting rallies in which
both ladies took no mean part.

In the Handicap Gentlemen's
Doubles Field and Bourne, who had
been playing well and had to work
hard to escape defeat in the previous
rounds, were easily defeated by E. G.
Anderson and J. Turner, who in their
turn had a narrow escape against H.
Phillips and Skinner Turner in the
semi-final on Thursday. Anderson
and Turner, receiving 20 points
each, had 100, while Bourne and
Field were with 92. They showed
considerable improvement in form and
Field and Bourne on the other hand
the reverse.

The Handicap Ladies' Singles was
Mrs. Bryson's third match of the
afternoon, but it must be said at once
in fairness to Mrs. Naser that Mrs.
Bryson showed no signs of being
tired as she was as nimble as ever
on the court. Mrs. Bryson's defeat
was only due to being a trifle too
careful. It is true the American
was never 102 and gave 76, and to
play one's own game with such odds
is almost impossible, but by staying
all the time on the defensive it gives
the opponent too many opportunities
to assume the offensive. Mrs. Naser
on the other hand played the right
game. She played hard for her
points and put in telling shots when
opportunities arose. The score was 6-4,
6-3 in a well contested match.

In the Handicap Ladies' Doubles,
Miss Rasmussen and Miss Radomski
had a rather easy time with their
opponents, Mrs. W. A. White and Mrs.
A. C. M. Anderson. Miss Rasmussen
and Miss Radomski started off well
and never gave their opponents any
opportunities to recover, winning the
match by 6-1, 6-2.

Other matches played were:
Semi-final Hardcourt Gentlemen's
Singles, where H. B. Ollerdessen beat
J. A. T. Thomas with 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.
Ollerdessen is to be congratulated on
his sporting effort to reach the final

AT PIRATE DON'T MISS CHANCES

Points Often Lost Through The
Refusal Of Players To
Accept Bids

By An Expert

New York, October 12.—The loss
of a game, and especially the rubber
game, at auction, carries with it the loss of everything connected
with the game, because the winners
take all. If it is the first game that
is lost, the trick and honor scores
must be paid for and 2 to 1 chances
against winning the rubber must be
faced. The average player considers
this as about 125 points on the
wrong side of the ledger.

In pirate, these conditions do not
obtain, and one of the greatest faults
among those who take up the new
game is in overlooking this important
fact. They bid to prevent a certain
player from winning a game or
rubber just as if they were still play-
ing auction.

At auction, if you lose the game
you cannot possibly score anything
except in the very exceptional cases
in which you may have a small
honor score against a game hand.
In pirate you can lose the game and
still score just as many points as the
player who wins that game if you
are his partner.

Any refusal to accept a partner
who looks like going game or rubber
presupposes some compensation
which is more than equal to the
lost opportunity to score. If a player
has a chance to share in a score of
four odd and four honors in spades,
which means a gain of 244 points,
and he deliberately declines to take
advantage of it, he should have some
decided odds in his favor to win
more than 244 points, or he is
throwing away his money for
nothing. Not only that, but some
other player may grasp the opportu-
nity, and then there will be 244
to pay and 488 to be regained in
some future deal in order to get even
and no profit to show after all.

The first point for the pirate
player to fix firmly in mind is that
there is no advantage worth men-
tioning in winning any game but
the rubber game, so far as scoring
is concerned, because both bidder
and acceptor score like amounts.
The next point is that there is
nothing to gain and everything to
lose by refusing a partnership with
a player who can win the rubber,
because it is impossible for you to
win as much by refusing as by ac-
cepting, unless you are certain that
you can get an acceptor and win the
rubber right there yourself.

You may prevent a given player
from winning the rubber on that
deal, but if you do not play the hand
and are not one of the partners who
do, you will have to pay what they
lose by refusing a partnership with
a player who can win the rubber,
because it is impossible for you to
win as much by refusing as by ac-
cepting, unless you are certain that
you can get an acceptor and win the
rubber right there yourself.

You may prevent a given player
from winning the rubber on that
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a player who can win the rubber,
because it is impossible for you to
win as much by refusing as by ac-
cepting, unless you are certain that
you can get an acceptor and win the
rubber right there yourself.

While no one seems to know just
what the difference between winning
the rubber and losing it at auction,
at pirate it is easily shown to be
nearly 200 points. The winner gets
60 from three players. The loser is
one of those who have to pay 50.
There are six stages of the game
score in which any named player has
a distinct equity in these 200 points.
They are not mixed up with the
other points, because any player may
win them and still lose the rubber
points. This is the great difference
between pirate and auction.

As it was the Sikkim's first match
of the season, their endurance was
not what it will be later and they
tired out toward the close of the
second period. Otherwise the Port-
uguese might have been held score-
less.

The backs for both sides played
a splendid game, particularly the
Sikkim. The latter's goalkeeper was
the star of the match. It was
through his efforts that the Port-
uguese were held down.

Judge Rummy



By Tad



BLACK DIAMOND WINS BIG 'CHASE'

Mr. Johnstone Takes Off Day's
Chief Event, After Fine Dis-
play By The Raj

HANDICAP TO ROSEWOOD

Goodwood And Darra Secure
Further Successes In The
Griffins' Races

With all the atrocious weather we
had so soon before, there could have
been few who anticipated such a
glorious time for the Autumn Meeting
of the Race Club. It was grand all
through the three big days and then,
to fittingly wind all up, there was an-
other beautiful day yesterday and,
consequently, a crowd in the paddocks
which would have done credit to any
ordinary Champions' day. Surely it
was a record for a mere off day.

The admirable example of big fields
—even abnormal fields—was kept up,
the Grand National being the one
event throughout the meeting in which
below seven faced the starter, but that
isn't at all unusual for steeplechases.
Indeed, in big racing, a field of seven
over the sticks is quite an average
turnout.

Of course, the racing wasn't up to
the mark of official programs, but it
was good and often exciting and the
off-day reputation of comfortable
dividends was well maintained; that
evergreen rider and sterling sportsman,
Captain Grayrigg, coming out
best on the day with \$38 for a place
with his rapidly improving Beau
Brummel. This same gallant animal
had another shot in the mafos' race
and again got placed.

To open with, The Dean figured at
a new distance, running away with a
half-mile cup. It is to be hoped that
the performance was no fluke for, if
the clever stable owning this animal
can guarantee another good sprinter,
it will add vastly to the interest of
Kiangwan meetings.

Darra must be a very good pony,
for it took out the big burden of 169
lbs. for the sub-griffins' handicap and
won in great style, though only by a
short head, leaving ponies with twenty
and thirty pounds to the good lengths
and lengths away.

The fractious Goodwood romped
away with the griffins' handicap, but
it certainly looked afterwards, as
though it had not got much more in it.

No doubt remembering Mr. John-
stone's famous win on Rosewood, Mr.
Eira, in the Autumn Handicap, let
that very fine and tremendously un-
fortunate pony out to a big lead and
the others were never able to approach
it. Much might have been able to,
had it made an effort earlier, for it
came with an electric rush on which
even Castledale at its best could not
have improved.

The Grand National was a gift for
Black Diamond. True, the pony only
won by a couple of lengths and was
well behind the leader at the last
jump but the way it made up the
difference showed its class. The race
was notable for the fine performance
of Mr. Commons on the Raj.

He rode the pony easily, yet steadily
pushed it on and on, till those who
didn't know Black Diamond were
certain the favorite must go under,
whilst Wynona, good as it is, was
hopeless for more than third. It was
a very fine piece of judgment.

In the next event, Bernina really
did look like doing what it is known
it can do, but Mr. Rowe—not the first
time by many he has upset these
certainties—swept Canton up grandly,
to beat the favorite a length.

Milkway is a better animal than
probably many at Kiangwan thought
it and will prove it. Though only be-
ing introduced in the saddling pad-
dock, Mr. Davis sized the pony up
well, nursed it judiciously on the
rails to the straight and had the race

won all the way down, making this
smart Tientsin jockey's record for the
meeting seven mounts on four ponies
(including three on the failure For-
ferando), one first and one third and
a pari-mutuel return of \$35. He ought
to have been given more chances.

For once, the mafos' race was not
a surprise. Standard Dahlia ought to

(Continued on Page 4)

Al McCoy Is Knocked Out by Mike O'Dowd

Finished In Sixth Round, He
Has To Surrender Middle-
Weight Championship

Boxer's Service

New York, November 16.—Mike
O'Dowd knocked out Al McCoy in
the 6th round, thus winning the
World's Middle-Weight Champion-
ship.

Hockey

Portuguese Beat Sikhs

The Portuguese Hockey Association
defeated the Sikh team by the
score of 2 to 0 yesterday afternoon
after a close and exciting match.
The first half ended without a score
but in the second Encarnacao suc-
ceeded in driving two goals over.

As it was the Sikhs' first match
of the season, their endurance was
not what it will be later and they
tired out toward the close of the
second period. Otherwise the Port-
uguese might have been held score-
less.

The backs for both sides played
a splendid game, particularly the
Sikhs. The latter's goalkeeper was
the star of the match. It was
through his efforts that the Port-
uguese were held down.

Paper Hunt Club Has Its Meeting Thursday

The Shanghai Paper Hunt Club
will hold its annual meeting at the
Grand Stand at 6 o'clock Thursday
afternoon. Those willing to serve
as stewards for the coming season
are asked to send in their names to
the secretary, Mr. R. H. Newman.

If A wins the first game, his equity
in those 200 rubber points is 111.
The moment he fails to win the
second game and the rubber, his
equity falls to 81, and if two others
get 60, so as to win the rubber and
score the 200.

If we call one of the four players A
and the others B, C and D, there are
six stages of the game score which
affect A's equity in the rubber, and
these should be known to every one
who aspires to be a good player.

If A wins the first game, his equity
in those 200 rubber points is 111.
The moment he fails to win the
second game and the rubber, his
equity falls to 81, and if two others
get 60, so as to win the rubber and
score the 200.

The player who turns down a
chance to be the partner in a hand
worth five odd in spades with four
honors so as to play the hand him-
self at clubs and make four odd and
four honors, when he and another
player have each a game in, throws
away 213 points to save an equity of
81. If he should lose three odd in

School For Card Players

Pirate Bridge

Mrs. T. says: The dealer bid two
spades, accepted by A, second hand.
I held the ace king of every suit but
spades, and had three small spades
to lead, but no one would listen to
my no trump bid. Either the dealer
or A would have made game with
me as a partner. How many should
I have bid to force one of them to
accept me?

Why no trumps? The correct bid
is to overall the acceptance with
two or three spades, showing the
original spade bidder that you are
the better partner for that declara-
tion.

R. C. J. says: Is it not probable
that a solo bid would be an im-
provement in pirate? A player has
a hand that is good for four odd
whether he has a partner or not;
but he cannot get an acceptor. Why
not play it alone?

Why no trumps? The correct bid
is to overall the acceptance with
two or three spades, showing the
original spade bidder that you are
the better partner for that declara-
tion.

C. W. D. says: Playing all
jacks, to which B plays the nine
and C wins with king. C leads ten
of hearts and then B finds he has
the ace of diamonds and should
have beaten the jack. What is the
penalty?

C. W. D. says: A shows four queens,
while B has four fours and the joker,
which hand wins?

The five fours.

S. H. says: In a jack pot the first
man to say passes and the fourth
man opens. The first man raises
him, having passed on a pat hand.
A bids that a player who has passed
cannot raise the opener until after
the draw.

When a player is called on to put
any chips in the pool he can always
do any one of three things: call,
raise or drop out. What he has done
cannot raise the opener until after
the draw.

When a player is called on to put
any chips in the pool he can always
do any one of three things: call,
raise or drop out. What he has done
cannot raise the opener until after
the draw.

The First

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(THE ECONOMICAL GAS

has arrived in Shanghai and cars a



Buick Valve-in-Head 5-Passenger Touring Car Model EX-45

Be sure to see these NEW BUICKS. Many improvements

4-CYLINDER BUICKS

Rear springs have been lengthened: Seats have been lowered and the height of the back increased to make riding more comfortable: Fenders are of the crowned type: New type of slanting windshield: Side curtains have larger window lights: More attention paid to detail and finish of the entire car: Greater power and flexibility in the motor.

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now being rapidly sold at our Garage

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Buick Valve-in-Head 7-Passenger Touring Car Model E-Six-49

have been evolved by the makers, among which are included :

6-CYLINDER BUICKS

Wheel-base increased to 118 inches, permitting use of a larger body with full-width doors: Added height to radiator and hood, giving greater streamline effect: New type of sloping windshield: Hand-pads to all doors: Greater power and flexibility in the motor: and other improvements too numerous to mention.

ation of any of the 1918 BUICKS

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= HONIGSBERG'S =
SERVICE STATION

Repairs, Painting, Tyre Repairs, Body-Building
Medhurst Road (formerly "Motor House")

Telephone West 1211



Black Diamond Wins Big 'Chase

(Continued from Page 1)

have won and did—about the easiest thing of the meeting.

The detailed results follow:

1.—The Oriole Cup.—Presented. Value, Tis. 150. Second pony, Tis. 50. Third pony, Tis. 25. For all ponies that have run and not won a race at Autumn meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the meeting, 6 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—Half a mile.

Ibs.

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's

grey The Dean, Mr.

Commons 155—1

Messrs. Toog and Spelman's

brown Swance, Mr. Mor-

riss 158—2

Mr. Robson's grey Niblick

Mr. Dalgleish 158—2

Also ran—Essex Chief (Mr.

Springfield), Rio Colorado (Mr.

Grayriggs), Lecapon (Mr.

Whitamore), Coronet Dahlia (Mr. Ezra),

Sirenam (Mr. Crokam), Black

Pearl (Mr. Rose), Messines (Mr.

Sleap), Bixshoote (Mr. Moller),

Kronborg (Mr. Brad-Sorensen),

Star of Doon (Mr. Johnstone), Cohasset (Mr. Rose), Hot Air (Mr. Law),

The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Hill),

Dalry (Mr. Hayes), Brown Mouse

(Mr. Knoll).

A short head: a head. Time, 59

2/5 sec.

Pari-mutuel to win, \$53.30. Places,

1st \$14.50, 2nd \$16.60, 3rd \$6.80.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No.

258, 2nd 32, 3rd 509. Unplaced, 211,

267, 319, 321, 59, 346, 409, 753, 85,

803, 327, 524, 5, 817 and 717.

2.—The Sub-Griffins' Handicap.

Value, total of nomination fees

with an addition of Tis. 500 by the Club. Winner 10%, second

pony 20%, third pony 10%. A

handicap for all subscription

griffins that have started in at

least two races at this meeting.

A forced nomination for all

subscription griffins delivered to

subscribers as per subscription

griffins list closed on May 15,

1917—One mile and a quarter.

Ibs.

Messrs. Stephen and Burkhill's

brown Darra, Mr. Dal-

gleish 163—1

Mr. N. L. Sparkie's bay Wild

Gamble, Mr. J. I. Ezra 156—2

Mr. Arthur's ches Double

Blank, Mr. Hill 149—3

Also ran—Golden Sub (Mr. John-

stone), Rouble (Mr. Sleap), William

(Mr. Morris), Cronne (Mr. Moller),

Anglo dane (Mr. Brad-Sorensen),

Persimmon (Mr. Whitamore),

Rio (Mr. Schoch), Hawkeye (Mr.

Commons), Mottled (Mr. Hayes),

Peckham (Mr. Boyd).

Short head: 1 1/2 lengths. Time,

2.42 2/5.

Pari-mutuel to win, \$18.60. Places,

1st \$9.80, 2nd \$13.60, 3rd \$12.80.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No.

50, 2nd 44, 3rd 775. Unplaced, 224, 43,

757, 706, 497, 514, 681, 706, 601 and

421.

3.—The Griffins' Handicap.—Value,

Tis. 360. Second pony, Tis. 190.

Third pony, Tis. 75. A handicap

for all griffins that have started

in at least two races at this

meeting—One mile and a quar-

ter.

Ibs.

Mr. Ezra's grey Goodwood,

Mr. J. I. Ezra 155—1

Mr. E. C. Pearce's bay Sea-

drake, Mr. Hill *150—2

Mr. Robson's spot The Spot-

ted Bird, Mr. Moller 155—2

Also ran—Santiago (Mr. Whitamore), Good Boy (Mr. Knoll), Muirhead (Mr. Dalgleish), Carrickferus (Mr. Boyd), Peking Chief (Mr. Commons), Hawthorn (Mr. Crokam), Peacock (Mr. Boyd).

* Dead Heat.

Six lengths. Time, 2.43 2/5.

Pari-mutuel to win, \$23.70. Places,

1st \$8.30, 2nd \$6.60, 3rd \$6.70.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No.

882, 2nd 732, 3rd 1. Unplaced, 908,

423, 732, 567, 658, 715 and 578.

4.—The Autumn Handicap.—Value,

Tis. 300. Second pony, Tis. 100.

Third pony, Tis. 75. A handicap

for all ponies that have started

in at least two races at this

meeting—One Mile and a Quar-

ter.

Ibs.

Mr. Ezra's grey Rosewood,

Mr. J. I. Ezra 145—1

Mr. Grayland's grey Beau

Brunnett, Mr. Grayriggs 144—2

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's

grey Mash, Mr. John

stone 150—3

Also ran—Battle Dawn (Mr. Hill),

Golden Horn (Mr. Rose), Fresco

(Mr. Morris), The Devil (Mr. Com-

mons), Middlekirk (Mr. Sleap),

Worms Chief (Mr. Boyd), North-

land (Mr. Knoll), Malcolm (Mr. Crokam), Fairylight (Mr. Moller), Silverstrand (Mr. Rogers), Grey

Goose (Mr. Dalgleish), Ampat (Mr.

Whitamore).

Two lengths: a neck. Time, 2.37

4/5 sec.

Pari-mutuel to win, \$25.10. Places,

1st \$10.50, 2nd \$6.10, 3rd \$7.00.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No.

495, 2nd 756, 3rd 922. Unplaced,

682, 449, 532, 949, 20, 919, 51, 134,

274, 1817, 797 and 296.

5.—The Grand National Steeple-

chase.—Value, Tis. 400. Second

pony, Tis. 100. Third pony, Tis.

75. For China ponies. Weight for

inches as per scale. Non-win-

ners of this race at any previous

meeting allowed Tis.—Twice

round.

Ibs.

Mr. John Peel's black Black

Diamond, Mr. Johnstone 184—1

Mr. R. McGregor's bay The

Eas, Mr. Commons 148—2

Mr. Pash's grey Wynona, Mr.

Hill 151—3

Also ran—England (Mr. Schoch),

Big Ben (Mr. Springfield), The Tip-

ster (Mr. J. I. Ezra).

Two lengths; many lengths.

Pari-mutuel to win, \$9.50. Places,

1st 19.90, 2nd 21.30.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No.

805, 2nd 147, 3rd 1087. Unplaced,

137, 551 and 1246.

6.—The Corn and Hay Stake.

Value, Tis. 150. Second pony,

Tis. 50. Third pony, Tis. 25.

For all ponies that have run and

not won a race at Autumn meet-

ing. Weight for inches as per scale.

Ponies placed more than once at

the meeting, 6 lbs. extra.

Jockeys who have never won

more than two official races

allowed 5 lbs.—Half a mile.

Half a mile.

Ibs.

Mr. Durgor's ches Canton,

Mr. Rowe 154—1

Mr. Siles' grey Bernina, Mr.

Moller 155—2

Mr. Uto's black Spaghetti,

Mr. Schoch 149—3

Also ran—Angostura (Mr. Lind-

say), Angladiane (Mr. Brad-Sorensen),

Loustic (Mr. J. I. Ezra),

To Prove Who DID Invent the Aeroplane



A Photograph of the Original Montgomery Machine, Showing the Typical Curved Wings Which Contain the Secret of Flight.

A Duck in Flight, Illustrating the Curved Surface of the Wings Which Make It Possible for This Heavier-Than-Air Bird to Fly.

The Secret of Flight That the Heirs of the Famous Old Professor Montgomery--Killed in His Own Air Craft--Claim That the Wright Brothers

Took from Him, Reaping the Honors and Millions That Should Have Been His

A FEW weeks ago a suit was filed in the Federal courts of New York and Washington that has no parallel in history in the far-reaching effects likely to attend it if successful. The Wright Brothers have been given, almost universally, the credit for having made the aeroplane possible. Their inventions had been held by the courts to cover the basic principles of aerial flight in machines heavier than air. The Wright interests, not long ago won their points against the only other American manufacturers and creators of aeroplanes, the Curtiss combination. And very recently the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, as the concern which the late Wilbur Wright and his brother Orville started, is named, formed a juncture with the Curtiss interests, establishing what has been referred to as "the aircraft trust."

The suit in question has been filed by the heirs of Professor John J. Montgomery, of California, a noted aeronautical inventor, who lost his life in a machine of his own contrivance. His heirs allege that Professor Montgomery and not the Wrights discovered the basic principle in heavier-than-air machines that makes human flights possible. They allege that to Professor Montgomery should go the honor due to this discovery and not to the Wrights, and that to his estate should also go royalties and penalties amounting to many millions of dollars.

But the really important effect, it is claimed, if their suit is successful, will be the dissolution of "the aircraft trust," and the bringing about of what may be called "the freedom of the air."

Specifically, the Montgomery heirs charge the Wright brothers with having appropriated the old scientist's ideas on aeroplane construction, especially the basic principle of the curved wing, and with infringement of patents which Professor Montgomery obtained in 1906.

Professor Montgomery invented and patented an aeroplane with curved wings and means for warping the wings. Early in their experiments, the Wright Brothers found that flight was impossible without some device for curving or warping the wings of their apparatus, and every successful aeroplane that has since been built embodies this apparently indispensable feature.

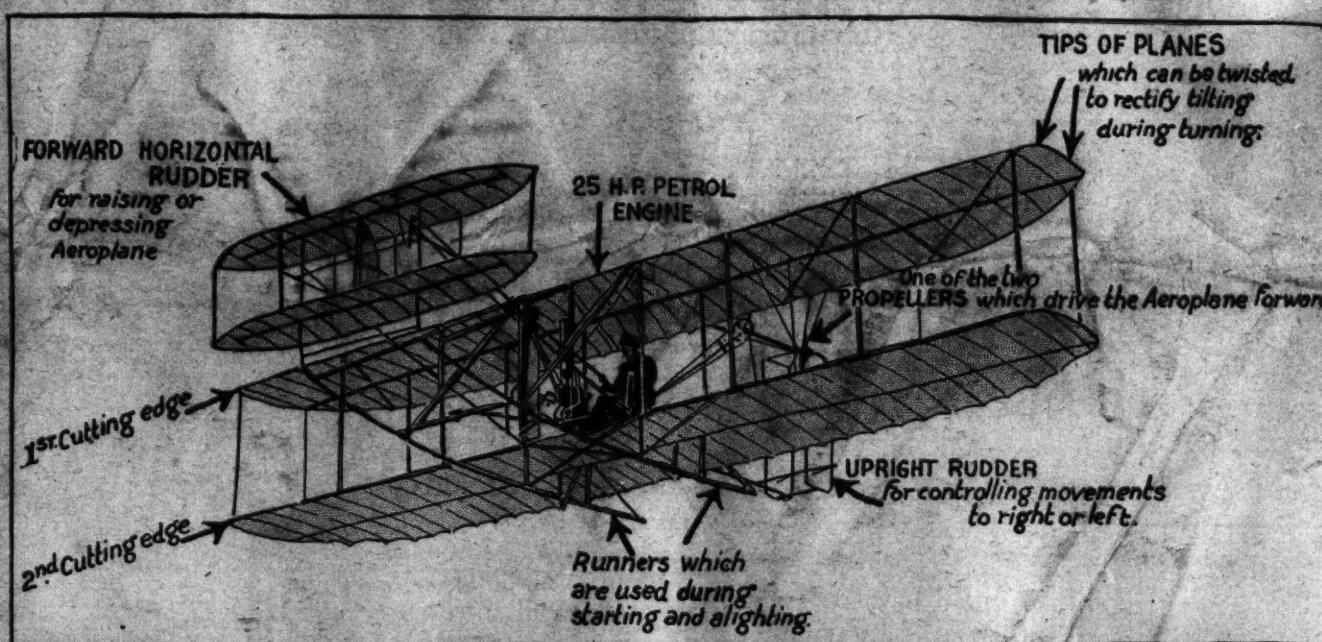
Who first discovered it?

Shortly before his death, in 1911, Professor Montgomery, who had been engaged in aeronautic experiments for some twenty-six years, declared that as far back as 1885 he constructed a machine which embodied the very warping principle which the Wrights have since regarded as the vital feature of their successful machines.

"I began experimenting and built six machines of varying success in 1884," declared Professor Montgomery, in disputing the Wrights' claim to be the inventors of the secret of safe flight. "The best of the six weighed only thirty pounds and would glide 200 yards. But I found that the machine swung from side to side in the wind. One or other of the wings would dip, and once the apparatus turned right over."

"That led me to make close study of the wings of birds, and in 1885 I built a machine with a triangular section of the rear corners of the surface hinged on. These tips were held by springs, and would automatically yield to the gusts of wind."

"I also had them connected with wires



A Diagram of One of the First Wright Brothers' Aeroplanes. The Movable Tips or Ailerons, Produce the Curved Surfaces Necessary for Flight Which the Heirs of Professor Montgomery Claim Is an Infringement Upon the Old Scientist's Discovery.

to levers which I could lean against so as to bring one tip up and the other down when I wanted to make a turn or get control of the wind, and I found them to answer perfectly. The tail or rear rudder of my machine was hinged and was arranged to work with wires.

"I did not take out patents then. I was working purely as a scientist, with no intention of making money, and I purposed publishing my discovery for the benefit of all other investigators and giving it to the world, as I did.

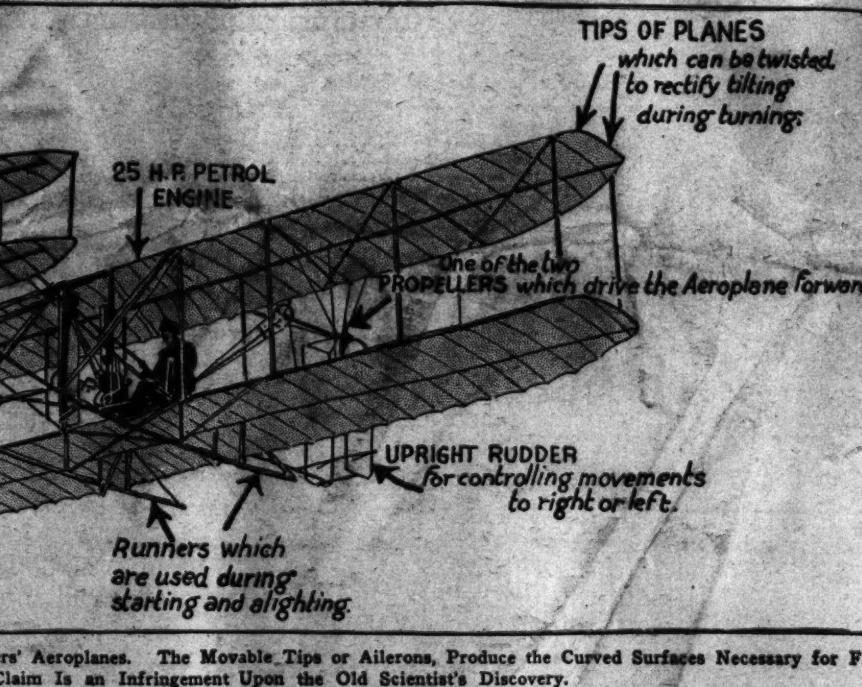
"When it was suggested that I patent my idea, I answered that no man making such a discovery had a right to monopolize it, because it was not like the discovery of some new commercial utility of limited value, but was a step in the progress of humanity and therefore belonged to humanity.

"Since then I have learned that if a man wants to give his invention to humanity he must patent it or someone else may come along and not only take it away from humanity but from the inventor himself.

"I did not take out patents until 1905, while the Wright patent was applied for in 1903, but I have the right of previous invention given by common user and publication. Moreover, the Wrights' patent is for flat surfaces, whereas mine is for curved surfaces with warping, and it the curved surfaces the Wrights' are now using. They are therefore not only infringing my original right but are infringing patents.

"Wait until my machines now building are finished, then we shall see some new light on the matter. They are merely reproductions on a different scale as to size of my 1885 devices, but they are it!"

Before Professor Montgomery could perfect the machines upon which he was then experimenting or test the validity of the Wrights' patents, he died. On October 34, 1911, while experimenting with a glider of his invention at Evergreen, Cal., his machine turned turtle in the air and the inventor was killed.



Scientific Diagram of the Action of a Gull's Wings Showing Their Curvature. Every Motion of These Wings Is Reproduced in Some Way by the Modern Aeroplane.

In the years that have elapsed since Montgomery's death, the art of aviation has made wonderful progress. Because of their successful flights, the Wright brothers were early acclaimed the inventors of the aeroplane. Patents were granted to them in 1905, and suits which they brought against other builders of aeroplanes were successful.

A few months ago the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, the Curtis Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and a number of other concerns controlling aeroplane inventions pooled their patents and announced that thereafter no inventor would be allowed to use any of the various devices upon which they held patents without paying a heavy royalty to the combination.

In the opinion of many aeronautic authorities this so-called "Aircraft Trust" is a serious menace to the science of aviation. It puts a tax on scientific experimentation and discourages independent effort.

In their complaint the heirs of Professor Montgomery charge that Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright, having acquired knowledge of Professor Montgomery's invention, "embodied the same in the experimental machines of the said Wrights, by which aerial flight was first successfully accomplished by them, though such embodiment was without the license and consent of the said John J. Montgomery; and that the said Wrights did not succeed in flying with a heavier-than-air ma-

chine until after they had acquired a knowledge of said invention from the said John J. Montgomery and embodied it in their machines."

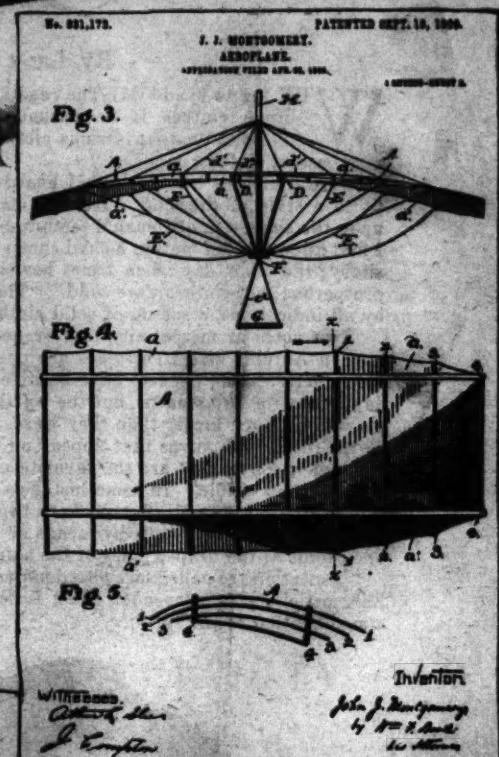
The invention of Professor Montgomery, which is referred to in this suit, and which he first built in 1885, is fully described in his application for a patent filed in 1905.

This machine had two planes, one placed behind the other. It was thus a monoplane, with wings fore and aft. In the rear was a broad horizontal tail that could be moved up or down for equilibrium. The wings were curved like those of a bird. The curve is a parabola, sharper at the front edge than at the back.

Through the middle of the tail, so as to form part of it structurally, ran a vertical rudder to maintain sidewise equilibrium. It was a sort of fin so adjusted that it could not move sidewise, but only up and down with the tail.

The warping of the curved wings in flight was accomplished by the feet of the aviator, which were held in stirrups. By pressing down the stirrup-bar on one side, the rear portions of the wing surfaces on one side were drawn down, while those on the opposite side were allowed to yield to the air pressure beneath.

By this means, the pressure on the two sides being varied, the machine was steered



Photograph of Professor Montgomery's Mechanical Drawings of His Curved Wings, from the Original Patent Granted Him in 1905.

in the air and its equilibrium maintained. Pressure with the right foot forced down the left rear surface, while the left foot was applied to push down the rear edges of the wings on the right-hand side.

The Wright patents do not provide for curved wings, but they do describe devices for warping or curving them, and it is this feature which the heirs of Professor Montgomery declare is an infringement of their ancestor's rights.

Many flights were made in Professor Montgomery's curved wing aeroplanes. Perhaps one of the most successful took place on April 29, 1905, at Santa Clara, the aeroplane being piloted on that occasion by Daniel Malone, a professional aeronaut.

The fundamental principle covered by Montgomery's patent is described in one of the forty-six claims as follows:

"An aeroplane device, comprising plural aeroplanes, one in advance of another, with

means for changing the surface of each, and means for varying the angle of one relatively to another, each of said aeroplanes being curved parabolically from front to rear, its curve in successive sections from centre to ends decreasing in inclination to the path of travel, and its sections near the ends being less sharply curved at their forward ends than the forward ends of section nearer the centre, a horizontal tail surface approximate to the rear portion of the last aeroplane, means for vertically swinging said tail surface and a fin surface secured perpendicularly to the tail surface."

The "Aircraft Trust" was made the subject of a bitter protest by the Aeronautical Society of America a few weeks ago. Senators were circularized and Secretary of the Navy Daniels interviewed in an effort to have the whole matter made the subject of a Congressional investigation, it being charged that the Government, which has contracted for numerous Wright machines, will be mulcted out of millions of dollars through the taxation system imposed by the new aeroplane combine.

In view of this conflict, news of the filing of the Montgomery suit, which will open up again the whole question of the validity of the Wrights' basic patents, was received with great interest by local aeronautic authorities.

Pocket and Suspender Walking Dresses

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

WHY try to evade it? The reaction of war upon clothes is to masculinize them. Serious thought, serious clothes; useful aims, useful clothes.

"Solid clothes" is the term I heard a lawyer fit to a style of dressing. He was commenting upon the change in a woman's fortunes. "When I first knew her her clothes looked cheap and transitory; the other day when I met her she looked prosperous; her clothes were solid." This will be, by all indications, a season of solid clothes.

Two notes of masculinity that frequently appear in Autumn street costumes are pockets and suspenders. True, pockets have been features of day frocks for two seasons, but the wartime pockets will be much larger than they were. On each of the three Fall gowns that appear on this page the huge pockets that are the favorite modes are more or less visible. In some instances, when it is preferred, I provide flat pockets beneath the tunic. They are accessible by means of the large open folds at the draped sides of the skirt.

Suspenders, so-called, are also denoted in these Fall models. The suspender effect is secured by a modification of the surplice.

The most conspicuous figure is attired in a gown of chiffon velvet, with that always-present-when-possible-this-season adornment—fur. Novel are the glove sleeves that give the impression of long-sleeved gauntlets reaching nearly to the shoulder. The gown is enriched by six horizontal rows of fur trimming.

Quaint and pleasing is the second creation. While it is an up-to-morrow mode, the presence of the lace collar, chemisette and lace ruffles at the sleeves bear a suggestion of grandmother's portrait.

The third and simplest of the creations is a "solid dress." Yet its lines, its straight silhouette, its fur and button trimming and its surplice or suspender effect bespeak its essential novelty.



A Chic But Practical Gown That Has the New Silhouette and Novel Touches of the Season.

A Smart Up-to-Tomorrow Fall Costume That Yet Holds a Suggestion of Grandmother's Portrait.

By
Lady
Duff
Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The Straight Skirt and the Odd Effect of Double Sleeves Are Novelties of This Autumn Gown.

Paris Fashions Charming This Year But Not Wonderful

By Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd
New York, October 14.—The cat is entirely out of the bag, so far as French models are concerned. With all due appreciation of the difficulties under which the French designers have labored and the courage with which they have met the trying conditions, one must admit that the cat is not a very large one or a very imposing one.

There is no carping criticism in such a statement. The French genius is what it has always been and the dressmakers who have climbed to the top in the Paris fashion world have presumably lost none of the ability that made the climb possible; but this is not a time for the visioning and making of wonderful clothes. If one has the vision one probably cannot obtain the materials necessary for translating it into trade terms and the visions that haunt French minds and hearts today are built up of other stuffs than silks and laces and furs.

The urge of critical buying plays a tremendous part in the making of fashions, and that we urge the great French houses do not have now. The great occasions for the wearing of supersmart costumes no longer exist.

Even if the French women were vain enough or cajous enough to be willing to wear superb toilettes and enter into the clothes rivalry of other times there would be no arenas for the contests, and as a matter of fact French women do not feel about clothes as they did in normal years, do not take them so seriously, exact such efforts from the designers. They want to dress well, yes; but simply, in good taste, and so without the great expense and display that would be offences against that good taste.

And with the falling off of the incentive to great achievement the achievement itself falls off. The French dressmakers turn out charming clothes even in a time such as this, but they do not turn out wonderful clothes. As we have said before, this is not a time for the visioning and making of wonderful clothes.

All of the French houses showed creditably large collections, but there had been much uncertainty as to the probable number and intent of American buyers, and the buyers who did go over for the openings say that many of the models had an air of having been thrown together in haste at the eleventh hour instead of being the result of serious thought and effort. Others, of course, had the usual stamp of painstaking care, but if one is to judge from the selection brought to this country the models on the whole are a bit sketchy and display less than usual of the original and exquisite detail we have learned to expect in French clothes.

We do not know the whole story, for comparatively few buyers did go to Paris for the openings, and those few bought more carefully and sparingly than usual. They were very uncertain as to trade probabilities here this season and unwilling to bring over much expensive merchandise if American women were not going to be in the mood to buy it and if social conditions were to be such that few handsome frocks would be needed.

One man who should know whereof he speaks, though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of his statements, says that the American buyers altogether bought only about 400 models this season and that one famous house alone showed almost as many models as that, so the average for each house could not have been great.

But among the models that have come here there is much that is interesting, much that is lovely. The materials most in evidence are so rich and effective that the very simplicity of many models gives them a distinction that more gorgeous creations might lack.

Velvet, satin, fur and velvet finished woolens head the list of materials and, singly or in combination, are responsible for four out of every five imported models. There are other modish fabrics of course—Indian cashmere, bure, Jersey weaves, crepes, &c., but a general survey of the imported

things leaves one with swirling memories of black satin frocks, dark hued velvet frocks, suits of wool velours, duchess and similar cloths with interludes of clinging brocade frocks and of rich brocade and velvet coats hugely collared and lavishly trimmed in fur.

Apparently every woman is to have a black satin frock of one kind or another. Every French house has given us numerous creations in this practical material, the models ranging from the simplest of morning or utility frocks to the smartest of afternoon or evening frocks. Some are entirely in black save for some relieving note about the neck. Others are lightened by liberal use of white or gray or beige or warmer colors.

Doucet has a black satin model which found favor with many buyers. It is ordinary enough in line, the usual straight, narrow one piece frock narrowly and loosely girdled; but its embroidery gives it individuality and cachet.

This embroidery, Oriental in design and very freely applied, is in two colors, an exquisite light soft red and a beige or deep ivory with a pinkish tone. The two colors blend delightfully and make the little dress a festive one for all its somber black and its simple lines. There is a band of fur, too, included in the trimming scheme and bordering the bottom of the narrow skirt.

The average skirt, by the way, viewed from the French standpoint, is about a yard wide at the bottom, though this rule is an elastic one, and a skirt of this width at the hem may be much wider above or may obtain an appearance of much greater width from some sort of long unic.

The melon outline is not retained in its extreme form, but almost every French house has on its list skirts that, by one device or another, narrow toward the bottom, the extra fulness being in many cases held in by a deep band of fur or contrasting material, while other full sort skirts are cleverly pressed into plaits from the knee down.

But to return to the black satins.

Where Doucet embroiders a black satin model effectively in red and beige, Paquin builds up a successful black satin frock even stranger and simpler than Doucet's, but fashioned with a long tunic over a narrow underskirt and embroidered only in beige, an intricate tracery of the beige banding the tunic bottom for almost half the distance from hem to waist, covering the belt that defines without confining the low waist line, and running the full length of the tunic sides.

Worth takes his black satin and tops it by a bodice of white crepe which runs down past the hip line in the back but ends in front at a dropped waist line. The white crepe is elaborately embroidered in tiny jet beads and the black satin is very cleverly handled in the skirt back, as shown in our sketch of the model.

Premet makes a straight yet clinging frock of black satin very broadly girdled, gives the bodice touches of white satin across the neck line in front and around the girdle top, and applies a very wide band of white embroidery in a design of circles to the diagonally draped tunic.

Callot makes up black satin into a Japanese kimono affair lined in color and having a regulation obi.

Doenillet does so many things with black satin that there's no knowing where to begin describing them, but this house, like several others, likes the idea of loose panels of the black satin lined with color, and bits of the color showing wherever a fold of girdle

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no other opening appears; and it falls straight and narrow and clinging, without girdle of any sort, to trail round the wearer's feet. Over much of its surface is cobwebby tracery of embroidery in fine gold and black threads. Just that! It sounds queer, but it is very beautiful.

Worth has always loved the clinging, trailing frocks and departs from his customary, rather conventional rendering of this theme in several models as straight and unbroken of line as Callot's model just described.

One Worth gown in dark blue velvet that is almost black falls from bust to hem in straight, long lines and trails in the back. There are sequin shoulder straps, and from them start long close sleeves of chiffon.

The long transparent sleeves is in many of the decollete evening frocks, making a petit dinner gown of what might otherwise be full evening toilette; but there are also quantities of short open sleeves cut with Oriental suggestions, and some of these loose kimono like sleeves are of the shortest sort.

The narrow, straight, unadorned little velvet dresses for afternoon and street wear under coats of which small furs are delectable things and quite likely to have no trimming at all beyond a slight note of white or color somewhere about the bodice, though they may be stitched or embroidered after the fashion of some of the black satin models, and may even have a colored material combined with the velvet.

As for the little dinner gowns and house gowns of velvet, they defy description. Many of them are mere things of line, narrow, clinging, trailing things that are the last word in picturesqueness, yet of great refinement too.

There is the ivory velvet dinner gown of Callot's collection, for example. No it is deeper than ivory, a delicious, cream beige with a pinkish tone. It goes on over the head or at least

acceptance over here. The house gown with high choker collar of fur may be picturesque, may even be becoming, but it is very uncomfortable and, though the scarcity of coal in Paris last winter may have brought about a vogue for warm house gowns of velvet, cloth, &c., sporting the high fur collars, we have not yet given up our steam heat and cannot but look,

with consternation upon the muffling fur about the necks of certain French models.

Jenny is particularly fond of this high fur collar for house and afternoon frocks, but other French houses nibble tentatively at the same idea, and for street wear the cachenez collar is exceedingly popular.

All sorts of high collar arrange-

ments are offered in morning and afternoon frocks, and the high-necked blouse or chemise for tailored costume is decidedly the chic thing, but the comfortable low necks are still in the majority, with the shallow, oval, square V and straight lines all in the list.

or sleeve or drapery or collar rolls enough at its edges to reveal a lining. Little dinner frocks, as the popular informal evening frock is called in Paris, are often of black satin combined with color or with tulle, metal embroidered. Coats also are liked in black satin, usually with much fur trimming to lend them a look of warmth, but sometimes with only quilting or embroidery.

Some handsome models in black satin, notably one by Worth and another by Premet, are elaborately embroidered in stitched designs of color, and have collars of fur repeating the color of the embroidery.

Where the modish black frock is not of satin it is likely to be of velvet.

Velvet, of course, is not so adaptable as satin, and even at its simplest seems rather too elegant for morning wear, but it is the loveliest and most becoming of materials, and never before have there been so many attractive velvet models as there are this season.

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From another house comes a black satin frock, straight but widely girdled. It is embroidered in white and its great Oriental sleeves and their big obi bow, in which the wide girdles tie at the back, are lined with white.

Many coats are made much on the order of the mandarin coat and others are oddly like kimonos, handsomely detailed and fur-trimmed.

The French are using fur in one way that is not likely to find quick

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Health. Beauty And The Home

Sell Your Easy Chair and Buy a Mirror

By *Gina Cavalier*

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

THE real beauty of a face is in its profile. If the profile is strong and beautiful, the face is equally strong and beautiful. In other words, the beauty of a face cannot exceed that of its profile. The woman who would improve her face and the arrangement of her hair must study both critically from the side. For this reason the woman who invests in a good mirror is an economist of her own beauty. Should she be too stout, she should sell her easy chair and buy a duplex or triple mirror. Thus she can observe the lines of her figure with studied care.

She should determine in what respect her figure varies from the canons of beauty and try to conform to them. Is she a little too short for the breadth of her figure? Stretching exercises will add somewhat to her height. Such woman should stand before the open window, and with hands back to back, the finger tips touching, rise upon her toes and stretch to her greatest height, not once, but many times.

Also, any woman who would be taller should realize a great deal and take as much sleep as possible. The body is known to be taller in the morning than in the evening because the muscles of the joints have relaxed, while during the day they have contracted.

The critical view in the mirror may reveal that the figure is too broad or too thick for its height. If too broad, this is extremely difficult to remedy. If too thick, diet, exercise or massage, or all of these must be summoned. Reducing your hips will make you look taller. But perhaps you are too thin. No figure can be attractive if the bones are too prominent. Give special attention to your diet; eat rich, nourishing foods and exercise, especially in the open air. In this way your mirror can, in truth, be called the first aid to beauty.

Science in the Home

By *Prof. Lawrence Hodge*

Head of the Citadel Laboratory of Physics.

WHAT, besides rubber, is an insulator for electricity?—L. V.

Cloth, paper, dry air, dry glass, shellac, dry wood, porcelain, etc.

ARE there any eyeglasses sold which will keep the ultra-violet rays from entering the eye?—Y. B. C.

Ordinary glass will stop most of these rays, especially if it be thick. There are glasses sold, however, which probably stop a somewhat larger percentage than ordinary glass. People who do not wear glasses get these rays and do not seem to be injured. Why should an eyeglass wearer be protected from them? Of course, a worker with such things as the oxy-acetylene has to have protective glasses.

WHAT is the difference between an American billion and an English billion?—N. P. F.

The French and American billion is a thousand million and is put down thus: 1,000,000,000. The English billion is a million, and is put down thus: 1,000,000,000,000. This latter would be called a trillion in America.

IPOURED some oil on a wooden bearing for my motor shaft, and it seems to run with more difficulty than before.—L. G.

The wood probably absorbed the oil. It has been found that a bearing which will absorb a lubricant actually increases its friction. What you want is some lubricant which will not soak in. Powdered graphite or even soap might be better than oil in this case.

WHY is it that a fly, flying about a fast moving train, does not pass out through the rear door—supposing it to be open? Also, if a fly were to jump straight up in the fast moving car, would he descend to practically the same spot from which he started or would the floor of the car pass under him?—A. J. M.

The air in the car is carried along at the same speed as the car. The fly being in the air, is carried likewise at this speed. The same applies to a passenger. If he jumps up, although the car moves forward ten feet before he comes down, he will light in the same spot from which he jumped. This is because he has the same speed as the car before he jumps. If he were on the extreme rear of the rear platform and did this he would come back down on the platform—unless a strong wind blew him back. On the other hand, if the car was suddenly stopped while he was in the air, he would some down in front of where he went up. This can be seen from the fact that when a car is suddenly stopped the passengers keep on going forward and slide out of their seats.

How to Get a Vacation by Staying at Home

"See, Daddy, see!" It was Harold who spoke, resting on his hoe. "That grackle—the one with his tall turned square to one side—has been coming here the last three years. I've seen him. That shows that birds have homes to go to just like folks. I guess the rest of them are his brothers. None of them are his sisters because they are not shiny and pretty like the males. They are dusty looking."

So much for the ten-year-old. Just then high in the branches of the mulberry tree a robin began to chirrup distractingly just as if something dreadful were happening. Charlie—who is eight—discovered quickly what it was all about. Two little robins were being taught how to use their wings. Meantime a neighbor's cat had come prowling that way and was at that particular moment crouching under a rose bush. The mother robin had her eyes upon him and was tailing her babies of the danger threatening them.

"Why do you know all that, Charlie boy?" queried the father. "Oh, jus' watchin' 'em ever' day," was the lad's reply.

"I never saw such peculiar roses as those are," said Mr. Harper, as he came close to the bush with a hoe that had been doing its work most effectively between the rows of beets and carrots. "Some are red, some are pink and some are nearly white, all in one cluster. Must be a new variety you've been getting."

Miles objected, of course, but a compromise was effected whereby he began his rest—"vacationette," he called it, of two days—the next morning.

They were in the garden just as soon as breakfast was over. It was a lovely morning—a rare morning for this season for it did not rain. It was just the day for wreaking vengeance upon weeds. But it was done—they went about the business in very much of a spirit of play, and took time for a number of things.

For example, they had just begun their task when three or four purple grackles flew down under the big maple beside the garage and began stalking about very much at home.

nushy tail parallel to his back and his little forepaws lifted.

"He wants some nuts. Get him some nuts, Vivian!" called Harold, and away to the house sped Vivian, returning in a trice to toss one to the pleased little fellow. He snatched it, then turned it over and over again and Mr. Harper wondered why he did it. All the children seemed to know and all attempted to talk at once. He finally made out that it was the squirrel's way of telling if the nut were good or bad. If good it would be heavy. It proved to be satisfactory, for off he scampered to dig as fast as ever he could with his little front paws to make a place for it that he might store it for future use.

"Em's him tubard!" said little Madeline.

About that time Mary, the maid, called them to luncheon and Mr. Harper was amazed to know that the morning had already passed.

The afternoon by common consent was spent at the Country Club and by nine all were in bed and in slumberland. for the Sandman comes early to those houses whose inmates stay outdoors a great deal and get plenty of exercise.

He next morning they started on a patch of potatoes that Sam—the gardener—had been so patriotic as to plant. Harold was the first to break the silence.

"Isn't it queer how things grow, anyway?" he asked. "Now, here are potatoes on one side of me that grow in the ground, and strawberries on the other side. They grow on the ground."

Again Hortense was heard from.

"Why, no, there is nothing queer about it at all. Potatoes are tubers and strawberries are runners. See how they send out long runners. On these every little way a little new plant starts. Tubers multiply in the ground."

"Here comes the squirrel!" shouted Harold, seemingly glad of an opportunity to take another rest.

And every one stood at attention,

staring in the direction in which Harold's finger pointed. Across the front lawn came the little visitor,

nosing his way along and stopping now and again to sit up with his

back with what he considered a poser.

"Well, Sister, teacher told us something the other day. It was about how garden things drink. Beets and carrots and vegetables like that drink through their little hairy roots. And they eat, too. They eat the air through their leaves. You didn't know that, did you?"

Just then a big bumblebee came dodging about here and there among the roses and poppies and lilles.

"He's workin' jus' like we are," piped up Charlie.

"Working! How do you know he is working?" asked the father.

"Oh, 'cause he's buzzing 'round gettin' honey to take to his chil-runs," declared the laddie.

It was here that Mrs. Harper rose equal to the occasion.

"Did you ever know, Daddy, that there are three distinct kinds of bees? Yes, there are. We had in the club a review of Masterlinck's wonderful essay on bees. The workers are all sexless. The males are all drones. The queen is the only female in the hive. That old saying about the 'King Bee' is a misnomer."

"Hum-m! Hum-m! Whir-r-r!

"Oh, it's our hummingbird, Daddy," cried Harold. "Look-ee!"

A tiny, shimmering green body with a bright red patch beneath the bill was darting in and out of the fragrant white lilles, emitting a whirling sound and an occasional squeak as it went through its gyrations.

"I'm so glad that little hummingbird likes to visit us," said Vivian.

"The lady who talked to our Audubon club said that the hummingbird is one of the three smallest birds in the world and that it is known only in America. It's a truly American bird."

"Pitty fower, pitty fower!" Hisped Baby Madeline, holding up to her father's gaze a big clover blossom.

"Oh, throw it away," said Mr. Harper. "That's anis alveum."

The Doctor Says

By *Brice Belden, M.D.*

Registered U. S. Pat. Office.

ISUFFER from stomach acidity and pain after taking food. My gall-bladder was removed in 1916 on account of inflammation. Do you think lack of bile is the cause of my trouble?—M. B.

It is possible that the lack of bile has something to do with your present trouble. If the bile is deficient the fact may be known by clay-colored movements. The deficiency may sometimes be remedied by the administration of Purified Ox-Gall, or Ox-Bile, which may be taken several hours after meals in doses of five or ten grains, in capsule. The diet should include no fats or meat or eggs, since the bile digests fats and prevents the putrefaction of protein-containing foods like meat and eggs. On the other hand, your pain may be due to adhesions consequent upon your operation. In other words, there may still be a surgical aspect to your trouble. You should consult the surgeon who operated upon you.

WHAT causes enlargement of the veins of the hands and arms? I have had them as long as I can remember.—M. C.

Since you have had them so long it is altogether probable that the enlarged veins are merely a peculiarity and not related to any heart affection. There is a form of valvular disease of the heart known as tricuspid insufficiency, in which distension of the superficial veins is apt to occur, and it would be well for you to consult your physician regarding this possibility. In the absence of other symptoms, however, it is not likely that your tricuspid valve is affected.

ISUFFER from chronic constipation and about twice a year have an attack of abdominal pain lasting from eighteen to thirty-six hours, which leaves me in such a weakened condition that I am unable to attend to my business for two or three weeks afterward.—R. P.

What you tell about yourself suggests appendicitis very strongly, though it is quite possible that your painful attacks may be due to stones or gravel in the kidney or stones in the gall bladder, or to some other abdominal trouble less well known to the public than those mentioned. Probably a diagnosis could be made during an attack. In many cases it is possible to make a diagnosis between attacks. An attempt should be made to make a definite diagnosis in such serious circumstances. This being established, your cure will probably be quite easily effected. It is almost surely a surgical condition. Workers in lead have symptoms like yours which are cured by medical treatment.

DESPITE frequent bathing I am troubled by a disagreeable odor from my person, and, being noticeable to others, it handicaps me in business. Is there any remedy?—J. M.

Such an odor may emanate from under the arms, or it may be due to atrophic rhinitis (dry catarrh). In the former case a one per cent solution of formalin in alcohol, which you can have put up by a pharmacist, is effective. Apply this lotion locally twice a day. If due to rhinitis spray the nostrils twice a day with Dobell's solution. Have your nose examined by a physician.

WHILL you kindly discuss the treatment of constipation in a general way?—M. W.

Look for removable causes, such as food deficient in residue, insufficient drinking water, local conditions, etc. Avoid cathartics, if possible. Systematic exercise and cold bathing are of the greatest benefit. Abdominal massage is often quite effectual. Drink a glass of cold water before breakfast. Eat green vegetables, oatmeal, cornmeal, whole-wheat bread, oils and cooked fruits. Agar (a substance extracted from certain seaweeds) usually works well, in doses of from two to six teaspoonsfuls mixed with gruel or cooked fruit; use once daily, at breakfast. Where there is lack of general or intestinal tone the sulphate of strychnine is usually prescribed by physicians in doses governed by the conditions in each case. Irrigation of the large intestine with cold water is sometimes efficacious. Do not use drugs if hygienic and dietetic measures effect relief. In extreme cases surgical measures are sometimes resorted to.

ON my body there are some light brown patches which I understand are due to a sort of fungus. What is the cause and cure of this condition?—U. J. M.

Your trouble suggests a disease known as tinea versicolor. It is due to a vegetable parasite of the fungous class, known as the *microsporum furfur*. It is a common affection and only slightly contagious. It progresses slowly and is very persistent. Without treatment it may last for years. It is a disease of adult life. Wash frequently with hot water and green suds and apply tincture of iodine occasionally. The underclothing should be boiled. A few weeks should suffice to cure the disease, but relapses are common.

I AM eighteen years of age, six feet in height, weigh about 150 pounds, eat enough food for three people, but am thin and pimply. Do you think I have any disease?—M. C. K.

The thinness is due to rapid growth, chiefly of the bony system, most of your physiological energies being concentrated upon this special development, which will probably furnish the foundation for exceptionally good physique in adult manhood. With the completion of growth will come a more rounded development. Pimples are apt to be especially troublesome in a case like yours since certain nutritive processes are so active that elimination lags, which state of affairs accounts for the acne of adolescence, in other words, the pimples of the rapidly growing young.

It is not a disease you have; you are simply going through the natural evolution of healthy youth. Keep the bowels regular to eliminate as much as possible by way of this channel; get plenty of fresh air, in order to oxidize (burn up) waste poisons, and bathe daily, so that elimination by way of the skin will be furthered. By improving the circulation of the skin of the body and hence keeping the "breathing" function of the skin in active operation, you will probably be gratified by seeing a lessening of the facial acne.

Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1917

GOODYEAR TRUCK TIRES FOR HEAVY HAULAGE

Use Of Pneumatics For Heavy Vehicles An Important Transportation Development

One of the most important developments of the year in the motor transportation world has been, without doubt, the use of cord tires on heavily-laden motor trucks. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, some time ago, had developed a cord tire which was carrying loads up to two tons economically, in many kinds of service, but it was not until last April that this company launched into the bigger sizes of tires for trucks carrying from three to five tons of load.

The transportation service at that time inaugurated between Akron and Boston, with a 5-ton Packard truck having the first of the company's eastern branches, has now grown into a fleet of five trucks—two Packards and three Whites—plying regularly between the two cities, observing a seven-day schedule for the round trip of 1,500 miles. The problem of a return haul which is vital to the successful operation of any vehicle engaged in long distance hauling does not now face the originators of the motor truck line for the company has extensive cotton mills at Goodyear, Conn., from which the trucks transport cotton fabric to the main plant at Akron.

This truck service insures the factory against the vexatious delays formerly experienced in obtaining fabric shipment by railroad, and permits quick delivery of emergency shipments of tires to the eastern terminals.

But the successful operation of this pioneer long distance motor truck line has been made possible only through the use of big pneumatic cord tires. No other type of tire would permit the necessary speed or insure the proper cushioning of the truck and its load.

On the Boston trucks the tire size is 30x12 front and 44x12 rear, while the five-ton freighters use 40x8 front and 48x12 rear. These tires are of the same design as the cord tires for touring cars, except that they contain more piles of cords and proportionately increased amounts of rubber. They permit noiseless operation of the trucks, except for the engine exhaust, and prevent any damage to the roads. Without them the trucks would soon rattle themselves to pieces.

The large tread surface of the tires distributes the weight of the truck and load in such a manner as to cause no damage to the road surface. It is not the weight of a load that breaks up and pulverizes a pavement, but the continual pounding of wheels bearing tires that do not contain enough cushioning. Cord tires on trucks are no burden on roads than cord tires on touring cars.

This Akron-Boston truck line, in addition to its acknowledged value as a transportation agent, has been a wonderful factor in bringing before the motor truck world the advantages of cord tire equipment. Its progress has been watched by many concerns, who have been fellow-sufferers from almost universal truck breakdown. Seeing is believing. And the fact that this fleet of trucks has for six months been rolling along the Lincoln Highway and the Boston Post Road, where it has been seen by thousands of business men, themselves truck owners, is evidence that these tires are performing successfully.

The large number of inquiries received by the Goodyear Company concerning the operation of this motor transportation indicates that it is being keenly watched, and its success portends the establishment of similar lines, where road conditions will permit.

Extensive tests are now being made by the Government with these cord tires and in case of their adoption, a tremendous impetus will be given to motor truck transportation and cord tire equipment for trucks.

HARD LUCK ON RECORD MOTORCYCLE TRIP

Indian Machine Has Accident After Record Run From New York To Albuquerque, N. M.

In an attempt to set a new time between New York and Los Angeles, Cal., Erwin G. ("Cannibal") Baker on his Indian motorcycle put up new record between the metropolis and Albuquerque, N. M. He rode from New York to Indianapolis, 802 miles, in 22 hours 20 minutes, averaging 36 miles per hour for the entire distance. This is far in excess of the time made by any other motor vehicle, and is only bettered by some of the fastest limited trains.

From Indianapolis to Kansas City Baker raised his average speed to 36.59 miles per hour, in spite of a delay of four hours, two of which were devoted to resting. At Dodge City, Kan., he had covered 1,771 miles in 2 days, 9 hours, 24 minutes, elapsed time.

Running into Albuquerque, N. M., Baker had been out of New York 3 days, 19 hours and had covered 2,236 miles, averaging 24.57 miles per hour, elapsed time. He had averaged 590½ miles per day to this point, his longest daily mileage being 655.

Baker was keeping up this pace across Arizona when a skid on a bad piece of road caused him to fall and tear a number of ligaments in his ankle. This accident, which happened near Williams, Ariz., necessitated him abandoning his trip, although he had only 541 miles to go to reach Los Angeles. He was 36 hours ahead of the previous motorcycle record held by A. T. Bedell at the time of the accident.

The start was made at New York on Sept. 20 at midnight, and he was forced to abandon it at Williams, Ariz., on Sept. 28. He had covered 2,755 miles in all.

American Ambulance Corps In France



Cures For Clutch Troubles

The purpose of the friction clutch is to impart the power of the engine gradually to the driven part without injurious shock to the mechanism.

When the clutch engaging mechanism and the surfaces for frictional contact are in proper operating condition, a steadily increasing frictional adhesion will transmit the engine torque without perceptible jerking or thrust when the clutch is engaged.

Clutch defects are revealed in several ways and these difficulties are either "fierce engagement," grabbing of the clutch; "slipping," which is failure of the contact surfaces to engage as they should; or "spinning," which is continued revolving of the clutch cone when disengaged which makes it difficult to shift the gear of the transmission.

Where the clutch grabs it is evident that the contact surfaces are brought into too rapid engagement and is caused by either looseness in the joints and fulcrums of the clutch release linkages, excessive tension on the clutch spring or the improper condition of the frictional surfaces. With the metal plate clutches the

lack of oil may have roughened the faces and quick engagement of the surfaces will result.

A hard, dry and rough leather on a cone clutch is usually the cause of grabbing.

Slipping of the metal disc clutch, too heavy a lubricant or the clutch pedal linkage might prevent the clutch plates from engaging.

Multiple disc clutches should be operated in an oil of the proper consistency. Oil of too thin a body will allow the plates to grip fiercely with the probable abrading of their surfaces.

Neatsfoot and castor oils are used as dressings for cone clutches to prevent the leather from becoming hard and dry.

Clutch spinning is often due to excessive friction in the spring-thrust bearing, though sometimes faulty alignment of the flywheel and clutch cone prevent the engaging surfaces from entirely clearing each other. A bent clutch shaft might be the cause of this.

Sometimes the fault lies in the clutch, a heavy rim or cone will store up energy and continue to revolve when disengaged.

The amount of movement between the surfaces of a clutch is small and it is important that no looseness in the pedal connections or bending of

the levers should exist to prevent gradual engagement.

Excessive tension of the clutch spring may cause the clutch to grab with the additional unusual wearing of the thrust bearing. The tension should be enough to keep the clutch in engagement under the maximum power of the engine; in other words, to hold without slipping a test that car will negotiate.

Multiple disc clutches should be operated in an oil of the proper consistency. Oil of too thin a body will allow the plates to grip fiercely with the probable abrading of their surfaces.

Accumulations of oil and grease on the leather of a cone clutch will keep the faces of the coupling apart and cause slipping.

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American Women Attached To The Buick Ambulance Corps In France



with a ridge at the rear edge of the leather. This will prevent the clutch from seating, causing it to slip. With a file or rasp remove the ridge until flush with the surface.

When a clutch spins from lack of alignment or adjustment the remedy is obvious, but if the fault is in the design a retarding brake should either be fitted or the clutch rim lightened by drilling or machining away metal at or near the outer circumference.

If it is desired to attach a brake or damper to check the revolving of the cone, either cork or rubber can be fitted into a metal bracket and this bracket attached to the car frame.

The position of the brake should be just to the rear of the clutch rim, against which the clutch will draw when the disengaging pedal withdraws the cone.

♦ ♦ ♦

Republic Tire Co Merger

Officers of the Republic Rubber Company of Youngstown, Ohio, have taken an option on the plant of the Knight Tire and Rubber Company of Canton, Ohio, as the preliminary step to the merger of these two companies in a new corporation with a capitalization of \$20,000,000. The merger is the outcome of a policy of expansion on the part of the Republic Rubber Company necessitated by the remarkable growth in the demand for Republic tires made by the produm process.

When Guy S. Norwood retired from the position of secretary of the B. F. Goodrich Company to become president of the Republic Rubber Company plans for a large increase in the production of Republic tires were already under way. But owing to the industrial situation it was impossible to secure necessary machinery and equipment under two years.

Mr. Norwood immediately took steps to secure a plant already equipped, and the result is the option on the Knight plant taken by Mr. Norwood, Thomas L. Robinson and John T. Harrington, all of the directorate of the Republic Rubber Company. In securing the Knight plant the Republic Rubber Company not only secures a first class rubber plant, but it secures also the services of H. J. Woodward as general sales manager of the two companies.

BRITISH
made with
BRITISH
material by
BRITISH
labour on
BRITISH
soil."

CAR LIGHTING AND STARTING

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THE NEW OAKLAND AN IMPROVED CAR

Five Fine Models Are Being
Shown At Bowman's Local
Headquarters

New lines, more body room, increased power and greater ease in handling are the outstanding features of the new Oakland Sensible Six model for 1918.

While refinements and improvements extend to all parts of the car, it remains in every sense an Oakland Sensible Six. The several improvements merely strengthen the right to the term "Sensible Six." The fundamentals of previous models are strictly adhered to, but the body has more room, the new pleated upholstery adds to comfort and appearance of luxury and the new lines give even a more dashing appearance.

One of the biggest single achievements comes in the power plant. Naturally after Oakland's successful experience with the valve in head design, the engine is of that type. The use of new aluminum alloy pistons and the lightening of reciprocal parts and snap and pulling power. It is now so simple that it is believed to be the easiest engine in the world for the motorist to take care of. It now develops 44 horse-power at 2,600 revolutions, making car weight 48 pounds per horse-power—a truly remarkable achievement.

The problem arising from the use of the grades of gasoline now on the market have been met by improvements in carburation through the improved intake and exhaust systems. Vaporisation is secured in three stages of heat from the exhaust in a way that overcomes low grade gasoline. A force feed oil pump supplants the splash system, and is so installed as to always insure thorough lubrication to vital parts—a feature that will add to engine life. The transmission has been further improved, while the new fan is the biplane type. The radiator is deeper from top bottom than before.

The new model comes in five body styles—a five passenger touring car, three passenger roadster, four passenger coupe, five passenger sedan and two passenger roadster coupe.

The Ford In War Time

The Ford is as good in a fight as it is in a frolic, or on the farm. The Ford, when the gloves are tied on its "fists," can fight—not like what you thought I was about to say, but like blazes. A United States general with a good understanding of his subject said: "War is hell." No one has doubted him before or since. No one ever will—unless it is a Ford car. Ford cars are in war from the time they leave the factory until, in the dim and distant future, they go to pieces all in a heap, just like the deacon's storied one-hoss chaise did. What we mean is that a Ford cannot possibly get any severer treatment, or abuse, under war conditions than it gets every day in the year from the average owner, not the country over, but the world over.

Salesmen, alive to sales more than to service, have persistently dinnered into a ear of army purchasing agents that big trucks rivaling in size an old-fashioned flat car are the box-seat gettins for what is wanted for getting an army division out of camp, onto the road, and to the point where the troops can make obstacles before them will away like hot butter on a kitchen stove. But all army purchasing agents weren't born in the stone age, nor are all of them so thrifty that they can own cars that tickle the vanity of ammunition magnates and bank presidents.

It won't do to tell army buyers that the only gas wagon fit to get an army anywhere is one bigger than Noah's ark, with a drive on all four wheels—the front as well as the rear. The buyers know the mechanism of this kind is valuable; for certain purposes it cannot be exceeded. But big trucks have a field just as the herd bull has one allotted for his sole benefit. Of course Fords can't mount a 16-inch "barking Bertha" on its after deck, or haul the equipment of an entire regiment at one trip. But a Ford can always do what it is noted for in peace times. It can leave home and get back, no matter what is encountered en route, with the same confidence that a man has when he mounts a railroad train with a round-trip ticket tucked away in his wallet.

Of course the "other makes" of cars predominate in the military service. That is to be expected, since the Ford manufacturers put out no trucks of their own and, therefore, have no standard equipment or parts for this type of vehicle. But don't think for a moment that the Ford isn't represented in the military service, for it is. Some high-salaried army officers are not too proud to drive Fords for pleasure, any more than they are too proud to fight. Hence, they favor Fords for fighting purposes.

If the present trouble in which we are engaged brings the Ford factory to a standstill, the need of a regularly made Ford truck it will have served a good office to the automobile world. Mr. Ford, although a pacifist in normal times, is nevertheless ready to hurdle into the ring for a round or two when his country becomes involved in a

forward over the trail. Fords also helped a lot in keeping us posted as to what was happening on the other side of the line a few months ago.

Fords now go to all American possessions overseas as a part of the personal baggage of the officers, and other army attaches, going on foreign service. Nearly every trip of the transport service out of San Francisco sees one or more, maybe a half a dozen, Fords checked for Honolulu, Guam, or Manila, and they do say that the lonesome operator on the midget Isle of Midway is going to get one for tours about his living room, since his home there takes up all the island.

There are as many Fords wearing U. S. license plates in the army garages as any other one make of touring car. From this it is obvious that the army uses touring cars and runabouts as well as trucks. Using the machines for any other than purely official business is strictly prohibited. Most of the automobiles in army service are operated by the quartermaster corps, the department which pays, transports, equips, and feeds the troops. Hundreds of Fords are used in this department, and the other departments are not without them.

The majority of the Fords used consist of runabouts, touring cars, and chassis fitted with delivery car beds. There are few, if any, Ford trucks in the service, but now that unprecedented numbers of trucks are to be used the makers of Ford truck beds, or units, should get in touch with the war department, through its purchasing agents of the quartermaster corps, and make an effort to have trucks of this type more generally represented in the truck trains.

There are many places in the service where light trucks of the Ford type should be superior to heavier and costlier makes. For quickly moving light ammunition, for carrying food supplies to points where they are urgently and unexpectedly wanted, for ambulance service for the wounded, for carrying official mail bags—and a dozen and one other things, the Ford truck should be in its proper element. Since such

vehicles come cheap, since upkeep is small, and the machines may be operated by almost anyone, it seems that the new army we are to have might very effectively and satisfactorily be equipped with at least one Ford truck to the organization—one to the company.

In past times each company of infantry had an escort wagon and four mules assigned to it to transport company equipment and baggage. The soldier in those days used to be put to hard shift to make ends meet in getting their things about. With a Ford truck breaking camp and moving forward would be like the jolly jaunt of a traveling salesman and his grips moving from one town to another.

A soldier's pay just about pays interest on the amount of the big business man's salary. Therefore, our fighting men cannot go in for costly machines in peace times. And a soldier likes to "glide on gas" as well as any of us. Thus, the bulk of the automobiles owned by enlisted men throughout the army are Fords, and these will total several hundred. In peace times soldiers operate Fords in the military jitney service, and thus add to their incomes. The machines are kept in garages erected in out-of-the-way places on the reservations, with the consent of the commanding officers. Many officers, as stated hitherto, also own Fords, and about the only kick they have coming is that the Model Ts should be made still lighter so they can take the "buzzwagons" along with them in changing stations without exceeding their authorized baggage allowance of from 3,000 to 6,000 pounds, according to the rank of the officer.

The Fords in the army are cared for and operated by chauffeurs of the quartermaster corps. Some of these men are regularly enlisted soldiers; others are civilian employees. The civilian employees of the quartermaster corps get from \$75.00 to \$125.00 per month, while the soldiers get a considerably lower wage, but receive clothing, quarters, food and other allowances free, and are likewise privileged to retire, on two-thirds pay after thirty years of

service. Army chauffeurs prefer to drive Fords for the reason that they are easier handled and repaired, and it makes no difference in their salary what sort of windshield they squat through during a day's driving.

Fords as they are painted at the factory do not suit the army folk at all. Military people are color specialists in a way. The predominating color for equipment in the service, including uniforms for the men, is olive drab, popularly known as "O. D." The old escort wagons, now disappearing before the onslaught of gas faster than the old prairie schooner disappeared over the horizon, are olive drab, the tents are olive drab, and the trucks and touring cars must be olive drab. It is the hue, so the color specialists tell us, which renders things, animate or inanimate, the most inconspicuous from a distance. Hence, the Fords in the service are "uniformed" like the officers and soldiers, in O. D. This hue is not much for looks, but then nothing else is when concerned with war, and truck trains and touring cars rarely go on dress parade. Anyway, when some force, in hiding a mile or two away, is trying to make a deposit of lead in one's anatomy with all the ambition and thrift of a savings bank patron, it will behoove anyone to curse his color. So when you see a Ford coming down the path with a U. S. number plate swaying to the breeze beneath the Stars and Stripes and looking like it had been surf bathing in a clay bank you'll know it's a "soldier."

Army clerks in the finance and purchasing branches of the war department find lots of amusement comparing the prices of military car parts when the bills come through. Those who own Fords themselves take delight in such comparisons. In the army it is an established fact, as elsewhere, that the Fords require the replacement of fewer parts and the parts themselves are "away yander" cheaper, as a fellow from the brush might put it, than the parts for "the others."

For serving soup, and more substantial food, to soldiers on the run enlarged?

to the front, ours never run in the reverse direction), nothing could be made more efficient than a kitchen fitted on the hurricane deck of a Model T chassis. The fuel supply which furnishes the motive power might be drawn upon to cook the grub.

In any event The Universal Car should fit well with universal military training. Prime your engine and see if it doesn't as events develop from now on.

It is only at maneuvers, campaigns similar to the Mexican expedition, and at the big supply depots of the army, that motorization has been adopted to any extent. At nearly all the military posts the army mule and escort wagon has been the stand-by for hauling and delivery purposes, notwithstanding that a marked saving and far more satisfactory service could be had from a few auto trucks or cars.

As an illustration we will take a three-company post for comparative purposes. To transport the supplies over the reservation at a post of this size or less than six teams and as many escort wagons are required. A large stable must be maintained, no less than from fifteen to twenty teamsters and stable orderlies used, and from a dozen to fifteen animals kept. All this equipment is kept to cover an area often not more than two miles square, including the drayage of supplies from the post commissary. On the other hand a single Ford truck augmented by a Ford delivery car could do all the work, and do it as satisfactorily, more so, perhaps than the battery of six wagons. The cost of motorizing a post in this way would be less than the cost of two of the wagons and the upkeep would not any time equal the cost of keeping the same number.

It has been difficult for the old army to give up the army mule. He has been a part of our army for decades—in fact ever since we had an army. But he must go soon—events in Europe prove and warrant it—and why not now when the entire service is to be wholly re-organized?

For serving soup, and more substantial food, to soldiers on the run enlarged?

The Buick Of 1918

"A bigger and a better Buick" is the 1918 slogan of the General Motors Corporation, creators of the Buick Motor Car, distributed in China by H. S. Honigsberg and Company, Inc. A shipment of 15 of the 1918 model Buicks is to arrive in Shanghai during the present week, via the steamer Montague, and another of 47 cars by the Julianette on the 30th inst. a total of no less than 62 automobiles. From advance notices and descriptions of the new cars, received locally, greater beauty, more power, and greater economy have been developed in the Buick.

Though there was little left to be desired in the 1917 Buick, according to the local agents, the changes in the new models mark a real achievement in motor car manufacture. In addition to making motor changes which allow greater flexibility on the original economical basis, the design of the car has been improved, while the finishings of the car have been bettered considerably.

To secure a more liberal stream line effect, the makers of the Buick have increased the size of the radiator, obtaining at the same time a greater cooling surface. Sloping windshields have also been placed on the cars, while the rear doors have been widened, rendering the rear compartment more commodious. Mechanical improvements, too numerous to mention, have also been made, and members of Honigsberg and Company pronounce the new model the best Buick ever.

In addition to the four cylinder and the six cylinder five passenger Buicks, the local agents announced yesterday that they are bringing out a number of seven passenger cars, for which a considerable demand has been felt. This car, it is said, has been developed with the characteristic care of the manufacturers, and it is hailed as a distinct Buick triumph. These new cars are now on display.

AUTO TIRES IN SWEDEN COST AS MUCH AS MOTOR

Cleveland, Ohio.—American motorists should take sweet satisfaction now that their country is involved in war, in the fact that the largest automobile tire factories in the world are located within the confines of the United States, according to Count Richard Hamilton, representing A. V. Holm of Stockholm, who looks after the Peerless business in Sweden.

The count was at a factory in Cleveland the other day, and he said that about the most distressing feature of the motor car business in Sweden is the rubber tire shortage.

"A friend of mine," said the count, "learned of a couple of rear tires for sale just outside of Stockholm. He hurriedly bought them, at an exorbitant price, and started home carrying the tires on his arm. He guarded them as a bank messenger guards the money placed in his care. He had not proceeded on his way far, however, before several persons were at his heels with offers to buy the tires. The highest bid was made when a man offered him the equivalent of \$500 in cash in American money for each of the tires. Even at that price the offer was not accepted.

"You Americans can thank you stars that you are in no danger facing a rubber shortage. You have the factories here; therefore you will get the tires."

THE GRIP THAT HOLDS

This Non-Skid Tread is built up high in the center where the wear comes. Therefore you get all your money out in actual service.

Right-angled against skid in any direction, this massive good measure tread affords maximum safety as well as multiplied mileage. And it takes the powerful Firestone body to sustain the bulk and strain of the Firestone Non-Skid Tread.

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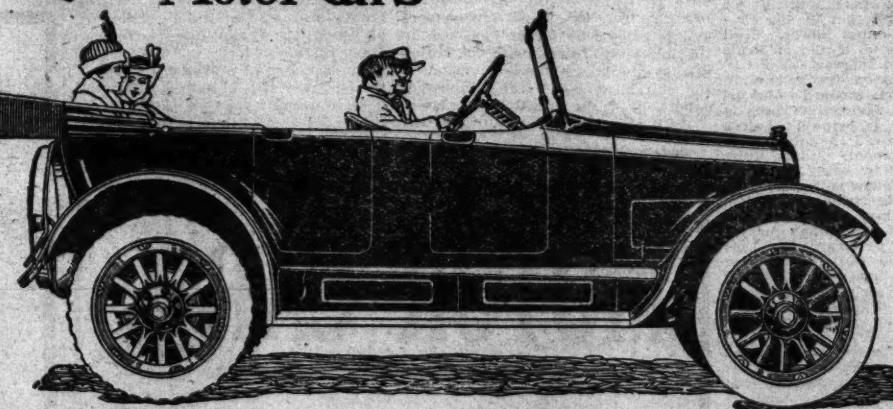
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Integrity of Value

In the Overland Big Four-cylinder touring car and the Overland Light Four-cylinder touring car, the luxurious and the practical are in proper balance to produce lasting satisfaction.

The Big Four is finished in a deep rich brown, while the colour of the Light Four is a beautiful shade of gray. These two models exemplify the remarkable values made possible by tremendous production.

Size does not of itself constitute greatness.

An industry is as great as its service to the public.

But size does usually constitute opportunity for service. In the case of Overland, size originally was an indication of foresight and courage.

It constituted an opportunity to establish new values in motor cars—this was a service.

Growth came as a reward of this service, and with growth came opportunity for further service—further revision of values.

Today's immensity means experience, facilities and resources, plus the public confidence, which gives these things stability for yet greater service.

The Willys-Overland ideal of service is integrity of value in the product throughout the whole life of that product's service.

The Willys-Overland Motor Cars which we have to show you exemplify this ideal and constitute the most comprehensive range of models ever built by any one motor car producer.

A Wide Range of Models

Big Four-Cylinder Overland

5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
3-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Light Four-Cylinder Overland

5-Passenger Touring Car
2-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger "Country Club"

Light Six-Cylinder Overland

5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
3-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Willys-Knight Models

7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Car
4-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Coupe
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7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Limousine
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WARTIME AUTO SHOW TO BE LARGEST YET HELD

Utility Of Motor Car In Promoting National And Individual Efficiency To Be Emphasised—Expect 300 Exhibitors

The first announcement of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce as to the scope of the automobile show has been awaited with more interest this year than in any previous year for a decade. The opening of the lists for the show, it was recognised, would be the most significant expression of opinion by the automobile manufacturers as to the war's effect on the motor industry, present and prospective, since the United States entered into the conflict with Germany.

This first announcement was made yesterday, and the Chamber reports that the number of exhibitors in the New York show and also in the Chicago show, the other national exhibition of automobiles, will be larger than in any previous year. This is taken as a statement by the manufacturers of their confidence in the automobile as an aid to the country in time of war as well as of peace, and that as the demand for national efficiency grows the service of the automobile, whether in speeding up hours of work or in providing needed relaxation, will be more and more recognised.

At last year's show the idea was brought out for the first time that the automobile was primarily a new public utility, in the class with the railroad and the telephone in promoting national growth and individual well-being. In the 1916 show this idea will be given more marked emphasis.

"This drawing for space was held October 4 at a general meeting in New York, with more than 100 companies represented," says the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in the announcement. "The number of exhibitors for both cars and accessories is greater than for any previous show, and all the space on the four floors of Grand Central Palace and the Chicago exhibition buildings will be filled to overflowing. The New York show will be held the week of January 5 to 12, and the Chicago show from January 26 to February 2."

"The exhibitions will be devoted exclusively to passenger-carrying cars designed for private use, while the accessory division will offer the hundreds of parts and accessories that go to make up the modern motor car. The motor and accessory manufacturers' division has applications to allot space to about 100 of its members, and when the final allotment of accessory space is made the

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME IN THIS CAR

MAXWELL WINS RACE STAGED IN SPANISH CITY

Competes Against Thirty Cars In Circuit Of Cataluna Race At Barcelona

Not content with holding all worth while inter-city road records in North America a five passenger Maxwell touring car has captured the "Circuit of Cataluna" run in Spain in competition with thirty cars of American and European makes.

The Spanish inter-city race was from Barcelona to Zaragossa, then to Bilbao, to San Sebastian, Huesca and return to Barcelona. The distance is a little more than 600 miles.

Road conditions in places made it hard for the cars to make good time. So admirable was the Maxwell performance in the grinding road test that it came through without a breakdown of any kind.

Pitted against the sturdy Maxwell were thirty cars. Among the cars in the contest were the Spanish makes Elizalde, Hispano-Suiza and Espana, the Italian makes Fiat, Lancia, S.P.A., Francessa, and Dion-Bouton, and the American cars were King, Mitchell, Buick, Singer, Stutz, and Scripps-Booth.

True to its traditions the Maxwell got over the course without trouble and won the gold medal. The car was driven by F. de A. Puig, the Maxwell dealer at Barcelona.

The run was conducted by the Royal Automobile Club of Cataluna. A regular stock car was used.

Only the one Maxwell car was entered in the race. Many of the other entrants had as many as four.

How to carry several changes of raiment, spotless, perfectly creased, without wrinkle or rumple on an automobile vacation across the continent is a problem too knotty for the masculine minded designers of automobiles to solve.

The answer to this latest requirement of the cross-country tourist has been supplied by the wife of a prominent New York physician, who has designed and made to order the modern "automobile clothes press." It consists of a khaki bag with a wide mouth, into which are sewn three cross bars or curtain poles, the whole inclosed by a wide flap.

From the three curtain bars hang, in vertical position, from three to six regulation coat, trousers and skirt hangers. The entire unit, being suspended by two metal hooks from rear top bow of the tonneau, permits carrying of numerous suits suspended full length and as free from dust and wrinkles as though hanging in the wardrobe at home.

Another interesting novelty of this Series 18 Studebaker car is one of the new "Suspens on Bridge" full length automobile beds which suspends crosswise in the car just above the tops of the seats, leaving the tonneau for the back seat for a dressing room for the rear occupant. A 10x18 khaki tarpaulin, spiked at the four corners, serves in daytime to carry the entire bedding outfit, lashed securely to the running board, while at night it covers the entire car, making the sleeping quarters as snug and cozy in a rainstorm as the drawing room of a Pullman or the stateroom of an ocean liner.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

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CORD TYRES

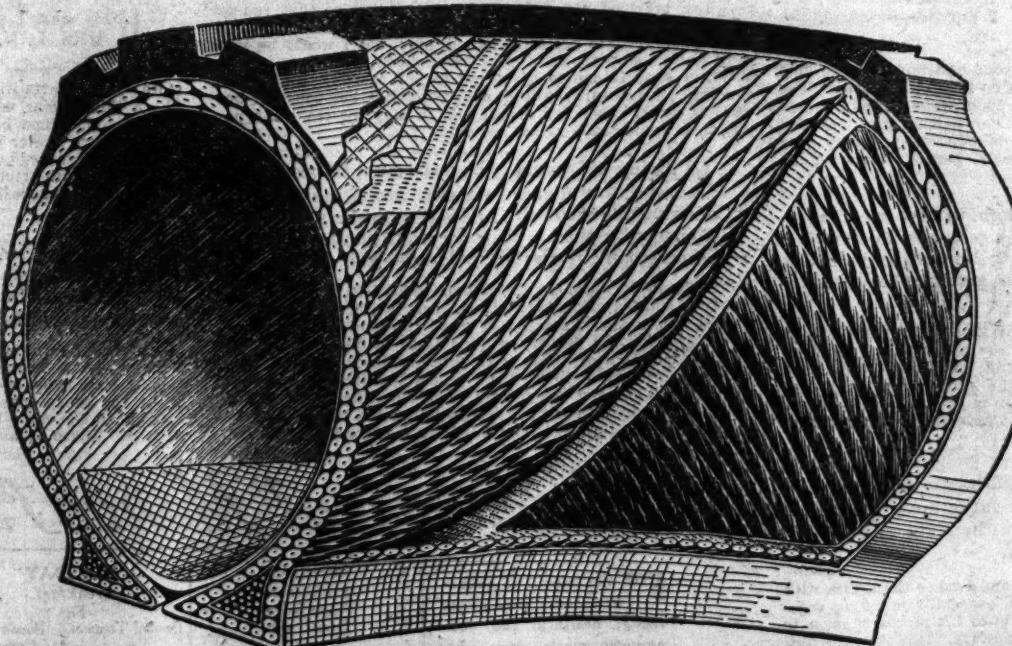
To settle exactly what the carelessly used, much abused term "cord tyres" really means, we have here stripped back the thick, tough tread of a Silvertown Cord Tyre, and laid bare its flexible two-ply, rubber-saturated, cable-cord body.

Mark the sturdy size of the cord, and that it is cross-wrapped round the tyre into a base of two layers Only.

As each extra ply in a tyre means extra internal heat, which is the great tyre destroyer—Silvertown with but two plies is bound to outlast many-ply tyres with their multiplied heat.

Seek this durability with elegance, comfort, freedom from tyre trouble, mileage, in Silvertowns. You cannot afford to be without them.

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio



10 Silvertown Cord X-cels

- 1 Increased engine power.
- 2 Smoother riding.
- 3 Fuel saving.
- 4 Speedier.
- 5 Coast farther.
- 6 Start quicker.
- 7 Easier to guide.
- 8 Give greater mileage.
- 9 More resistive against puncture.
- 10 Repaired easily and permanently.

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

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New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Why So Many Food Fads Are Foolish

By Harvey Wiley, Ph.D.

The Famous Authority on Pure Food, Sanitation and Health.

THE art of feeding men and women ought to be based on scientific truths. Unfortunately, however, many of the ideas which are prevalent concerning diet are based partly on tradition, without any scientific basis whatever, partly on theories more or less tinged with a scientific nuance, but vague, illogical, and inconsistent—and to a limited degree on solid facts and experiment. Unfortunately, also, the common notions relating to the nutritive value of foods are largely influenced by an immense volume of widely-disseminated assertions found largely in advertising matter and published for purely mercenary purposes.

It appears to me that there is just about as much quackery in theories of diet as there is in therapy. One idea of these articles on nutrition is to lay a foundation for a simple gospel of nutrition not glorified with optimism nor charged with charlatany. The exuberant theories which, mushroomlike, spring up during the night are already sunken and shriveled before the sun goes down.

Among those theories many are commonly known: vegetarianism, exclusive meat diet, nut diet, fruit diet, milk diet, raw-food diet, etc. Practically all these theories are built about a crystal center of truth.

Vegetarianism may have and does have at times broad-minded and deeply learned advocates who are able to present a well-nigh impregnable argument. It has an additional vogue because of the general over-indulgence in meat in many homes. The evil effects

of eating too much meat are most commonly found in cities among those of sedentary occupations who need but little meat, and to a large extent among travelers.

Many foods are naturally preferred raw. That, however, is not a fact which could justify a plea to do away with cooking. Many nuts and vegetables and most all fruits are preferable eaten raw. That fact, however, does not prove that peanuts should not be roasted nor potatoes boiled.

The fundamental error in such fads lies in ignorance of the true functions of food and of the consequent necessity of a ration so balanced as to offer all the elements necessary to encourage growth, restore waste, and furnish heat and energy. These unscientific applications of partial facts receive additional vogue because they often prove helpful in individual cases.

One who has habitually eaten too much meat is at once benefited by a strict vegetarian diet. He who has eaten nothing but cooked foods over long periods is undoubtedly helped by turning to raw berries, nuts, and fruits. The excessive coffee-drunkard gets quick relief by substituting a beverage made of parched cereals, chicory, or roasted bananas.

We all know that help comes from a changed environment. So, in like manner, a complete change of diet is likely to help a weary stomach which for long periods has had no change in its ingested contents. Nevertheless, the common fads in diet are fundamentally unscientific and are repugnant to the generally accepted principle that man is an omnivorous animal.

I WOULD like some information as to the best methods of dehydrating fruits and vegetables.—B. W. J.

By writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., you can get copies of the Farmers' Bulletin, Nos. 839 and 841, treating of canning and drying of fruits and vegetables. You will also be able to get a list of home evaporators and dryers.

WOULD thyroid tablets and a diet of milk and eggs help the redness of my nose which makes me look



PHOTO © BY CLINEBURN STUDIO, WASH. D.C.

Dr. Wiley in His Laboratory.

like a "boozier" when I am not?—J. H.

Casual fast of twenty-four hours would also help.

It is not quite within my province to prescribe anything for a red nose. This affliction is not very uncommon and appears to be due to some peculiar sensitivity of the cuticle to disturbances of the digestion. As I can speak authoritatively only in regard to foods, I would

IS permanent waving of the hair successful, and can it be safely done with a home outfit?—E. F.

There is a system for heating the hair

while wet by electricity and under pressure so the shape of the hair tube is changed, and for a time (six months, or until the hair grows out) the effect of naturally curly hair is produced. When it is wet it curls up again. It is only excessive dryness that takes the curl out. This needs to be done under carefully controlled conditions of heat and pressure, and I doubt very much whether it could be done with perfect efficiency and safety by the home operator. Why, may I ask, do you want your hair waved? There is no artificial beauty of hair superior to nature's own plan. I think you are wrong in believing that your soft, fine type of hair can only be tastefully arranged when waved. You can readily free yourself from the bondage of curlers by stopping their use and you will find a more attractive arrangement of hair than you ever got by artificial means.

MY baby boy, nineteen months old, has had colic since the day he was born. I thought he would be all right when he got on solid food, but he isn't. What can you suggest?

MRS. L. E. C.

I fear that I am unable to give you any advice which would be helpful in correcting the colic from which your child is suffering. I will make only one suggestion. As the colic occurs at about the same time each day I would omit all food of any kind which is usually given before the colic comes on. It is better that he should be a bit hungry than to suffer the way he does. Probably, if we take no food at this time there will be nothing for the ferment to act on and he will thus escape. I am quite certain, on reading the dietary of your child, that you are feeding him entirely too much. I advise that you omit the six o'clock feeding and also to omit the animal crackers from his lunch and see if your boy does not escape the colic.

Dr. Wiley's Question Box

PLEASE give a diet suitable for a sufferer from high blood pressure.—R.

It is difficult to suggest a diet for your trouble, which apparently requires the services of a skilled diagnostican to determine. At any rate, however, a simple diet will prove helpful. First of all, your stomach, like any other sick organ, needs a complete rest. A fast of twenty-four or forty-eight hours will be beneficial. You need not fear any bad effects from losing a little weight by fasting. The fast should be followed by a very simple diet—a mono-diet consisting of milk is best, if

tolerated. If sweet milk is not tolerated sour milk often is. You may get a little thin while giving your stomach this needed rest, but you will be the better for it thereafter. After a few days of a mono-diet, try other simple foods, but always be careful not to overeat. If you find any article in your diet irritates your stomach leave it out and try something else. All of the articles mentioned are good things, but I would not think that cheese, berries and beans would be desirable. The milk, whole cereals and an occasional egg and fruits and succulent vegetables in moderation and well masticated you will find helpful.

What's Correct To Do, Say and Wear

I HAVE a sister going around with a man I do not like and never will. This is my reason:

The Celebrated Arbitrator of Good Form.

he always reads a letter from a married woman to her, whenever he calls, also one from a widow. My brother and I have talked to her, but she won't give him up. What do you think about him?—D. A. J.

From your description he is, beyond question, not the kind of man you would like your sister to be fond of. However, it is evident that the mischief is already done, when nothing you or your brother can say will influence her against him. Do not continue your opposition too determinedly or you may only succeed in driving her to him entirely, perhaps even against her own common sense.

WOULD you be kind enough to give me the name of some book which tells how to serve dinners and luncheons, both formal and informal? Would also like one giving some good menus.—MRS. MATTHEWS.

In "Encyclopedia of Etiquette," by Emily Holt, published by Doubleday Page & Co., you will find the information you desire concerning the serving of dinners and luncheons. This book also gives ample directions about the proper conduct of the hostess. Suitable menus for every day in the year can be found in a little book entitled "Everyday Dinners," by Olive Green, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN conveying meat to the mouth, are the prongs of the fork held with the curve up or down? Also is the soup spoon left in the plate with the hollow up or down?—K. L. R.

It is preferable always to convey any food to the mouth with the prongs of the fork turned upward, especially in eating vegetables, but it is sometimes permissible to lift pieces of meat to the mouth with the prongs turned downward. However, the fork must always be shifted to the right hand before conveying this morsel of food to the mouth. The natural way is usually the better way; therefore leave your spoon with its bowl resting easily on the bottom of the dish.

You Might Try

To Make Oven Doors Shine.

TO clean the steel on oven doors rub it briskly while the steel is warm with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar.

To Remove Tobacco Stains.

A LITTLE denatured alcohol applied with a brush will remove tobacco stains from copper or brass ash trays.

A Perfect Window Cleaner.

WINDOWS can be given a brightness impossible to obtain with water by cleansing them with a rag dipped in paraffine.

Starch for Silver.

COMMON lump starch is excellent for cleaning silver. Rub it on with a damp cloth, let it stand for a few minutes and rub dry with a clean cloth.

A Good Bottle Washer.

THE wire handle of a grape basket, straightened out and with the hook left on one end, makes a handy little dish washer for the milk bottle.

Economical Menus for the Week

FOR the benefit of housewives who want appetizing, healthful and economical meals, but who are tired of serving the same old combinations over and over again, the accompanying menus have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, a member of the faculty of the Barnard School of Household Arts.

MONDAY
Breakfast: Apple Sauce. Cereal with Top Milk. Toast. Cereal Coffee. Lunch: Purée of Spinach Salad. Brown Bread and Butter Sandwiches. Iced Tea with Orange Slices. Dinner: Haricot de Mutton. Stewed Corn. Lima Beans. Sliced Tomatoes. Lemon Rice Pudding. Coffee.

TUESDAY
Breakfast: Figs. Broiled Tomatoes. Bacon Curls. Tea. Lunch: Purée of Spinach Salad. Brown Bread and Butter Sandwiches. Iced Tea with Orange Slices. Dinner: Stewed Shin of Beef. Noodles. Stewed Tomatoes. Lettuce Salad. Steamed Apple Pudding. Iced Coffee.

WEDNESDAY
Breakfast: Sliced Peaches in Granola. Bacon and Eggs. Top Milk. Toast. Coffee. Lunch: Baked Stuffed Tomatoes. Bread and Butter. Lemon Jiffy-Jell. Coffee. Dinner: Bean Pot Roast (with Potatoes). Spinach. Orange Sherbet. Coffee.

THURSDAY
Breakfast: Cantaloupe. Poached Eggs. Rolls. Butter. Coffee. Lunch: Cheese Souffle. Whole Wheat Muffins. Stewed Apples. Tea. Dinner: Chicken en Casserole with Rice. Stewed Corn. Tomato Salad. Peach Ice Cream. Half Cup Coffee.

FRIDAY
Breakfast: Grapes. Poached Eggs on Toast. Coffee. Lunch: Fruit Salad. Brown Bread Sandwiches. Toast. Tea. Dinner: Broiled Smelts. French Fried Hammy Boulettes. Green Bean and Chopped Carrot Salad. French Dressing. Lemon Pudding. Cream Sponge Cake. Half Cup Coffee.

SATURDAY
Breakfast: Grape Fruit. Granola. Poached Eggs. Toast. Cereal Coffee. Lunch: Creamed Chicken (Left Over). Baking Powder Biscuits. Grapes. Dinner: Corn Oysters. Baked Tomatoes. Lettuce Salad. Green Apple Pie. Coffee.

SUNDAY
Breakfast: Molded Rice. Sliced Apple Sauce. Top Milk. Toast. Coffee. Dinner: Mock Wild Duck. Creamed Onions. Tomatoes Stuffed with Cres. French Dressing. Banana Ice Cream. Cold Water Sponge Cake. Coffee. Supper: Cream Cheese Sandwiches. Sponge Cake. Coffee.

BAKED TOMATOES.
CUT the tops off unpeeled tomatoes of moderate size and with a sharp pointed knife stab the meat in a dozen places and drain out some of the juice. In the hacked place insert salt and pepper to taste, a small quantity of chopped sweet green pepper, a bay leaf and one tablespoonful of olive oil. Place in pan sufficiently close to hold the tomato steady and bake till tender.

DOLMAS.
SELECT and wash the tender leaves of a cabbage. Place three or four together and fill with the following mixture: Run two pounds of lean mutton through meat chopper with two large onions, a little parsley and salt and pepper. Stir in two beaten eggs, form into oblong meat balls, roll and tie in thinly greased cabbage leaves. Place the dolmas in a baking dish in layers with a plate to press them down and keep in place. Cover with meat stock or stock and water and cook slowly one and one-half hours. The dolmas are very good served with tomato sauce.

JELLIED CHICKEN.
TAKE a cooked chicken and cut up the flesh into small dice, season it to taste, sprinkle it with parsley. Boil two eggs hard and put on one side. Soak half an ounce of gelatine for half an hour in two tablespoonsfuls of water, put it in a saucenpan with a carrot, turnip and a small onion cut into dice, a pint of water, and a tablespoonful of beef tea. Boil for one hour, then strain, and add liquor to the chicken. Rinse out a mould, line it with slices of hard-boiled egg, then put the chicken mixture into it, and put it aside to set. Turn out and serve, garnish with parsley.

Good To Eat